"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk southwest to west winds.

VOL. LIII...NO. 16,840. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1903.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark. TWO CENTS.

STEAMER ON ROCKS OUTSIDE NORWALK

The Erastus Corning Quickly Sinks After Striking Reef.

Thrilling Experiences of Party in a Lifeboat Which Breaks Painter by Which It Was Attached to Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 24.—While two or three miles out of her course, the Erastus Corning of the Starin line from New Haven to New York, struck a jagged reef known as Copp's Rocks, just outside Norwalk Harbor, shortly after 2 o'clock this morning and sank in fifteen feet of water. There were twenty passengers on board and twelve members of the crew. All of these were saved, but not until six of the passengers, four of them women in scanty attire, had spent a night of terror on the Sound in a leaky boat.

To-night the steamer lies in the midst of the group of jagged rocks constituting Copp's Reef, with a hole eight feet square on her starboard side just beneath her pilothouse, and a sharp rock, which penetrated her ancient hull, protruding into her hold, which is filled with water. She has a heavy list to port, her main deck is awash, and the heavy seas kicked up by the high southwest wind, which is raging here to-night, are breaking over her hull and superstructure.

On account of the wind and sea, several wrecking tugs and lighters, which arrived at the scene of the wreck early this afternoon from New York, have been compelled to abandon work and seek the shelter of some adjacent islands for the night. It seems almost certain to-night that the Corning will be pounded to pieces on the rocks before daybreak.

How the boat could get so far out of her course on a night which was comparatively clear and with the guiding beacons in plain view both ahead and astern has not been explained. The steamer had just left behind her the light on Pendleton Reef, one of the leading lights of the Sound, scarcely a mile ahead from the point where she struck is the Norwalk light on Smith's Island, with tell-tale flash of red and white to warn the mariner of danger.

It was the first westward trip of the steamer, the Erastus Corning having been put on the New Haven route this week to replace the steamer Glen Island which is laid up for repairs. She left the Starin pier at New Haven at 10:15 o'clock last night with Capt. A. H. Thompson, formerly of the Fall River Line and an experienced Sound pilot, in command.

The Erastus Corning, having been built nearly forty years ago, is not a flyer. When doing her best she can reel off nine knots an hour. It was 2 o'clock when she arrived off the little group of islands off Norwalk. All the passengers and most of the crew, except W. W. DaBoll, the pilot, who had the watch; Frederick Stevens, a deck hand who was on lookout, and the engineer and a fireman, were in their berths below.

Suddenly there was a tremendous crash and a grinding noise under the bottom of the steamer, and the next moment she began to settle. Several of the passengers were thrown from their berths by the force of the collision, while others were awakened by the shock and by the cries of the crew who were sent below to rouse and warn the sleepers jumped out of their berths only to find themselves waist deep in the fast inrushing water.

There was no time to dress, and the passengers made a wild rush for the deck. Here in the darkness they heard the grating sound of the rocks against the hull of the ship and felt her reeling and continuing to settle, and a wild panic ensued. One woman, Miss H. Shapiro, jumped overboard, but was rescued by Frederick Delaney, the cook of the Corning, who without a moment's hesitation threw himself in the icy water and swam to her side. He fastened a rope about her body, and both were again hauled on board.

Among the passengers were a number of Italians. They rushed to and fro on the deck and filled the air with their lamentations. Capt. Thompson, assisted by Charles Armstrong, the first mate, and Harry Nelson, the second mate, went about among the panic-stricken passengers and endeavored to calm them with assurances that there was no danger, and that the Corning was all right. In the meantime her hold was fast filling with water, and when it was thought that she would sink the officers finally ordered the passengers into the boats.

A frantic rush followed. The Italians, almost crazy with fear, engaged in a mad struggle to get into the boats ahead of the women, and it took the combined efforts of Capt. Thompson and the members of his crew to keep them back. It was not until First Mate Armstrong had armed himself with an oar and felled one of the Italians that they were cowed and heeded the orders issued.

Three lifeboats were lowered. All were leaky and one of them filled completely with water shortly after it had been launched, and in this and one other the occupants had narrow escapes from being drowned. Capt. Thompson saw the danger and ordered that the boats be kept alongside the wreck and secured to it, and when he found that the steamer had finally settled on the rocks and that there was no danger of her sliding off, he ordered the passengers back on board.

LIFEBOAT DRIFTS AWAY.

But in the meantime one of the lifeboats had broken the painter with which it was secured to the Corning, and drifted away in the darkness. In it were six passengers, four of them women. All were barefoot, and two of the women wore nothing but their nightgowns.

The occupants of this tiny craft, which, like the other boats, was so leaky that it was necessary to keep bailing the water out all the time to prevent it from sinking, spent a thrilling night before they were rescued shortly after daybreak this morning. Borne by the strong tide and the southwesterly wind, the boat drifted eastward until it struck on a sand reef a mile and a half west of Frost Point, seven miles from the scene of the wreck. Here it was discovered by William Matthias, a farmer, who was driving along the Shore Road.

The farmer notified William Mitchell, Superintendent of an estate situated at that point and belonging to Charles Scoysmith, a constructing engineer who lives in New York during the Winter and has an office at 71 Broadway. Mitchell made three trips in a small boat to the stranded lifeboat, and worked for over three hours before he succeeded in bringing the six castaways safely ashore. He was assisted in the work of rescue by his son Charles and his daughter, who is only sixteen but who did a man's work.

When the passengers were brought ashore they were benumbed with cold, and what little clothing they had on their bodies was frozen stiff. They were utterly unable to walk, and were driven in a carriage to Mr. Mitchell's lodge on the Scoysmith estate, where they were thawed out, fed, and given clothing enough to enable them to proceed to their homes.

Edward Wilson, who lives at New Haven and was going to spend Christmas with relatives at 124 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, New York, was in charge of this boat. The only other man in it was Joseph Tofio, an Italian from New Haven. While manning an oar Tofio's mind suddenly gave way and he had to be restrained from throwing himself overboard. It would have been impossible for Wilson to manage the boat alone and keep it from being swamped but for the presence of mind and the courage of Mrs. Caroline Shephard, another occupant, who bravely took up the task of manning the oar, an affair twelve to fourteen feet in length and exceedingly heavy. Mrs. Shephard, who appeared to be a woman of refinement, refused to tell anything about herself or even say where she lived after the little party had been rescued. She took a train for New York.

Of the other women occupants Mrs. Hattie Fisher was perhaps the one who suffered most. During the six hours she spent in the boat she was beset by uncertainty regarding the fate of her husband, whom she had left behind on the wreck. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were on their way to Stroudsburg, Penn., where they were to spend Christmas with relatives. The other occupants of the boat were Miss Rosalie Cresco and Miss Annie Shapiro of New Haven.

Mitchell, his heroic work completed, notified the Starin office in New York by telegraph that the boat had been picked up, but up to a late hour to-night he had received no answer from the company. In the meanwhile the passengers were left to make their way back home as best they could.

The other passengers who had remained on the wreck were taken off by the Addie V., a tiny Norwalk tug, which made several trips to the wreck. News of the disaster was brought here by George Wicks, George Finney, and Mate Charles Armstrong, who, with some of the steamer's crew, put off in a boat and arrived here shortly after daylight this morning. The Addie V. brought all the passengers and the crew safely here shortly after 10 o'clock, and soon after they left for New York in charge of E. E. Matthews, the purser of the Corning. None of them had been able to save any of their outer wraps, their clothing was soaked with water, and all had lost their baggage.

CAPTAIN CANNOT EXPLAIN.

Capt. Thompson, when he came ashore, said he was at a loss to account for the grounding of the steamer or how she got off her course. He said he left the pilothouse a short time before the Corning ran on the rocks, and was resting in his stateroom when the crash came. When he hurried to the deck, he said, the steamer was rapidly filling with water.

Pilot Dabbol, when interviewed, said: "I thought I was on my course. I could not see the island ahead, and the first I knew there was a crash. Not knowing how badly the boat was damaged and making out Copp's Island at that time, I headed for the shore. We had hardly gone another boat's length before the second crash, which shook the vessel from stem to stern and brought her to a sudden stop, came. I knew I could do nothing further, and after looking at the compass I left the wheelhouse and assisted in quieting the passengers."

No one had a more narrow escape than John Malone, one of the deck hands. He was asleep in his bunk when the vessel struck and was awakened by being hurled right across the forecastle. It was directly under his bunk that the great rock ground its way into the Corning, and had he remained in the forecastle a minute longer he would have been crushed to death. Had the rock penetrated the hull ten feet further forward, all the members of the crew off duty would have been penned in the forecastle and drowned, as it would have shut off escape through the companionway.

Mr. Fisher, whose wife went in the boat, told the following story:

"My wife and I were asleep in our berth when the crash came. I thought we had reached New York and that the Corning was bumping into her pier. The next moment I heard the cry, 'The boat is sinking!' We hastened on deck. We had nothing on but our night gowns. My wife was ordered into the boat, and when I tried to follow her I was told that the boat would carry no more and was pushed away. I was in terrible suspense until I learned that she was safe."

The Erastus Corning is of 250 tons burden and about 117 feet long. She is one of the oldest boats on the Sound.

SENATOR HOAR'S WIFE DEAD.

Stricken with Heart Disease in Their Washington Home—Family Had Thought Her Improving.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Ruth A. Hoar, wife of Senator Hoar, died here suddenly to-day from heart disease.

Senator Hoar, the family physician, and Miss Patterson, a friend, were with her when she died. Mrs. Hoar had been ill for some time, but an improvement in her condition had been noted recently, and her sudden demise caused a great shock to her family and friends. The body will be taken to Worcester to-morrow for burial.

No funeral service will be held in this city. Mrs. Hoar, prior to her marriage, was Miss Ruth A. Miller, daughter of a well-known New England family, and was the Senator's second wife.

CUBA TO INCREASE TARIFF.

Insular Treasury to be Protected Against Receipts from Reciprocity.

HAVANA, Dec. 24.—The Senate to-day directed the Finance Committee to report next Monday a bill increasing by 25 per cent. the present tariff on all imports except raw materials, the duties on which are to be calculated in such a manner as will not be prejudicial to Cuban industries.

In the enactment of this measure the intention is to protect the Treasury against the lower receipts which will result from the operation of the reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States.

This measure will obtain until the new Congress, which meets next April, passes a permanent tariff law.

VANDERBILT SCARES HIS HORSE.

New Automobile Frightens Its Animal Stable Companion at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 24.—Alfred G. Vanderbilt figured very prominently in a mix-up on Thames Street, Newport's business thoroughfare, this afternoon. The street was thronged with Christmas shoppers, with the carriages filling about all of the available space on the narrow street. Mr. Vanderbilt came along with a new automobile, which makes a good deal of noise. It met one of Mr. Vanderbilt's farm wagons, a light express, loaded with Christmas packages. The horse evidently had not become accustomed to his new "stable companion," and, hearing the unusual noise, reared and turned a somersault, landing on his back on the pavement. Mr. Vanderbilt and his chauffeur jumped from the automobile, and the driver of the express wagon, assisted by bystanders, released the horse.

It was found that both shafts of the wagon had been broken, and the harness so badly cut that it was useless. The horse was not injured. The express wagon was allowed to stand in the street for half an hour before another wagon was secured and the packages taken to Oakland Farm.

Big Steel Plant to Resume Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ANDERSON, Ind., Dec. 24.—It was announced here to-day that the local plant of the American Steel and Wire Company would resume operations on Jan. 4. The plant has been doubled in size in the last year; $750,000 has been spent in improvements. The plant will employ 1,200 men.

A New Fast Train.

"THE AIR LINE SPECIAL," between New York, Webster, Worcester, and Fitchburg, composed of Buffet Smoker, Parlor Car, Smoking Car, and Coaches, will leave Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., week days, commencing the 28th inst., at 11 A. M., due Worcester 3:30 P. M., and Fitchburg 4:20 P. M. Return service leave Fitchburg 1:00 P. M., Worcester 2:00 P. M., due New York 6:23 P. M.—Adv.

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PANAMA RECOGNIZED BY GREAT BRITAIN

Consul Informs Junta of His Government's Action.

United States is Sending Additional Force to the Isthmus in Preparation for War.

PANAMA, Dec. 24.—C. Mallet, the British Consul, has officially informed the Junta that he has received a cablegram from the British Foreign Office to the effect that Great Britain formally recognizes the Republic of Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Administration is evidently acting on the old adage, "in time of peace prepare for war," as far as the Republic of Colombia is concerned.

In addition to the large naval force now in the vicinity of the Isthmus it is proposed to send additional forces there, so that this country may be prepared for any emergency that may arrise. It is not expected that there will be hostilities with Colombia, but it is the evident belief of the Administration that the best way to preserve peace is to make an exhibition of readiness to maintain a state of vigorous war.

There is now on both sides of the Isthmus a fleet of vessels embracing every class from the battleship to the tender, and there is a force of marines on the Isthmus so established as to prevent the invasion of the new republic from the Colombian frontier.

Not only are the vessels on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the Isthmus to be augmented, but there will be sent next week additional battalions of marines to maintain peaceful and uninterrupted transit across the Isthmus and to prevent any force from Colombia from interfering with the Republic of Panama.

The Dixie will sail from Philadelphia next week with two battalions of marines for Colon, the Navy Department considering it advisable that a sufficient force of marines should be maintained in Isthmian waters to permit frequent relief for the men on shore duty. It has been announced that Gen. Elliott, the brigadier commanding the marine force, will go with the new battalions, and the orders issued to-day from the Navy Department contain the names of a number of officers who are to sail on the Dixie, their rank indicating that importance is attached by the department to the service on which they are to be sent. Lieut. Cols. Biddle and Waller, who are among the most experienced officers of the Marine Corps, are among those detailed. Major Eli K. Cole, Capt. H. L. Matthews, Capt. Frank E. Evans, and Capt. Henry Leonard will also go with the Dixie's marines, the two officers last named being members of Gen. Elliott's staff. Surgeon L. W. Spratling has been detached from the Brooklyn yard and Passed Assistant Surgeon G. L. Angeny from the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia, and both are ordered to attend the marine battalions on the Dixie. It is expected that the Dixie will sail from the League Island Navy Yard on Monday.

The case of Colombia in connection with the action of the United States in Isthmian affairs has been formally set forth in a paper which was submitted to-day by Gen. Reyes to Secretary Hay. The paper is said to be an elaborate document, and in its preparation Gen. Reyes had the assistance of Minister Herran and the advice of Wayne MacVeagh, who is the special counsel of Colombia. The paper is said to be a dignified but forceful protest against the action of the United States, and an appeal to this Government for reconsideration of the recognition accorded to Panama.

Those close to the Administration are hopeful that the pending negotiations will result in an understanding which will prevent a breach in the friendly relations existing between this Government and that of Colombia, and that the new republic will be induced to make such arrangements with Colombia regarding the proportion of the Colombian debt which Panama shall take over as will prepare the way for the recognition of Panama by Colombia.

Gen. Reyes recognizes that Panama is lost to Colombia, and that it cannot be regained by precipitating a war with this or any other republic or the United States. Not only has Panama had official recognition from most of the principal powers of Europe, but it has become apparent to Gen. Reyes that public sentiment in the United States is favorable to the maintenance of the new republic and determined on securing the construction of the Isthmian canal.

The treaty made with Panama by the United States will undoubtedly be ratified by the Senate, and with the ratification Colombia will be permanently excluded from the isthmus. The recognition of that inevitable outcome has had the effect of impressing Gen. Reyes with the importance of making terms with the United States under which his country will reap a proportionate benefit from the new condition of affairs. It is believed that the payment of a stipulated sum by Panama to Colombia from the proceeds of the franchises under the Hay-Varilla treaty will settle the controversy and lead to the recognition of Panama by Colombia.

The trend of opinion in Congress with regard to the Panama question is shown by the utterances to-day of Representative Richardson of Tennessee, who was the parliamentary leader of the minority in the House in the two preceding Congresses. Said Mr. Richardson:

"It is curious to see how utterly friendless Colombia is shown to be. Even among the South American Republics there is no sympathy with Colombia. The great Nations of the world approve what the United States has done. Only England is holding off, and I do not doubt that when she satisfies herself as to the loans in which she is interested in connection with Colombia she will also very readily approve what this country has done. However high-handed some of us may regard the course that has been pursued by the Administration as being, it seems that there will be nothing to do except ratify the treaty, and I suppose that this will be done."

Senator Hale of Maine said he thought the Panama canal treaty would be ratified, but added:

"I do not like the situation and am afraid it will involve us in an expensive and profitless war, but I have seen no way from the beginning except to ratify the treaty and make the best of it.

"Our government moved rather rapidly and with some precision when the insurrection broke out, but Colombia was holding us up and meant to rob us, and, as we were committed to the building of the canal by the United States and as some kind of government had been set up in Panama, we were compelled to come to terms with that government, however quickly formed and however unsubstantial it might be."

DOWIE'S TROUBLES GROW.

Creditors Who Hear He Is Going to Australia Want to Sue Him.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—More legal trouble for John Alexander Dowie developed today, when a petition was filed in the United States District Court, asking for permission to start suits against Dowie in the State courts while bankruptcy proceedings are still pending.

The attorney who filed the petition, and who represents a number of creditors, asserted that Dowie was to leave the jurisdiction of the court Dec. 27 on a trip to Australia. Judge Kohlsaat intimated he would not object to the starting of suits in the State courts, but expressed a desire that Dowie's counsel be allowed a chance to appear in court.

RETRIAL FOR DREYFUS

The Case Is to Go Before the Court of Cassation.

Opinion Divided as to Whether Its Verdict Will Be Final or Whether Another Court-Martial Will Be Necessary.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Ex-Capt. Dreyfus, accused of treason to his country, degraded, dismissed from the French Army, and most bitterly punished, will have another trial, this time by a civilian tribunal.

As the result of the examination of all the evidence submitted to the two courts-martial which have already passed upon the question of Dreyfus's guilt, as well as upon the petition of Dreyfus for a new trial and the additional facts brought to light by Gen. André, the Minister of War, the Commission on Revision, representing the Court of Cassation, reached a decision to-day in favor of the revision of the case by the Criminal Branch of the Court of Cassation.

The court will assemble next month, and Dreyfus will then have full opportunity to make a complete exposition of the wrongs he has suffered. The ex-Captain, as a result of this new trial, expects to obtain a full and complete vindication, followed by restoration to his rank in the army.

Though it had been announced that the Revision Commission would reach a decision this evening, there were few persons outside the Ministry of Justice, where the sittings of the commission were held, indicating that the interest of Parisians in the case is not as keen as it has been in the past.

Dreyfus received the news of the decision of the commission through personal friends, who extended to the ex-Captain their earnest congratulations on his victory. The public was compelled to wait for its information until the regular editions of the evening papers were published, as no extra editions were issued.

The few persons who were at the Ministry of Justice saw the members of the Revision Commission depart shortly after 6 o'clock, apparently glad that they had completed their task.

There was absolute unanimity among the members of the commission. One member asserted that upon the facts presented, as the result of the investigation made by Capt. Targe, an officer on the staff of War Minister André, another revision of the case was made possible.

The details of the report of the Commission have not yet been made public, but it is stated generally that the production of evidence which had not been submitted to the court-martial at Rennes, and the changes of testimony on the part of some of the witnesses before the court-martial, which changes entirely reversed the view as to the guilt of Dreyfus, brought about the decision of the commission to refer the case for retrial to a civil tribunal.

The submission of the question of revision to the commission is considered in France as a tactful move on the part of the Government to obtain judicial support for its favorable attitude toward Dreyfus. Moreover, as the proceedings of the commission extended over four weeks, the first excitement disappeared, and the people had a chance coolly to consider the action of the Ministers.

Immediately upon the receipt of the report of the commission the Government will transmit all the documents in the case to the Procurer General of the Court of Cassation. These documents include the modified testimony of M. Gribelin, the principal archivist of the Headquarters Staff, who at the court-martial at Rennes testified that he believed Dreyfus was guilty of treason, but who has now altered his evidence so as to throw the blame upon Col. Henry.

The Criminal Branch of the Court of Cassation is composed of sixteen members, presided over by M. Loew, who has participated in many of the most prominent trials of recent years. Many people are in doubt as to whether this court can definitely decide the question of Dreyfus's restoration to the army, some authorities holding that, under the law, the rehabilitation of an officer must be determined by the Council of War. A prominent official, however, informed The Associated Press correspondent to-night that he expected the decision of the court would be accepted as final.

Dreyfus did not desire that his new trial should be conducted by a civil tribunal, as he was anxious again to go before a court-martial.

M. Mornard, the Paris lawyer who will represent Dreyfus before the Court of Cassation, refused to be interviewed, but a friend, speaking for him, said that Dreyfus had asked to be judged by his peers, and that he had not changed his views. His counsel would again demand a military judgment of the case.

At the home of M. Dreyfus the decision was fully expected, and preparations are now being made to convince the court of his innocence.

KILLED BY ELEVATED EXPRESS.

George Phillips Caught Between Two Trains at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue.

Before the eyes of several hundred people on the elevated stations at Fifty-ninth Street and Columbus Avenue George Phillips, sixty years old, a foreman of the advertising firm of Ward & Gow, was struck and instantly killed by a Sixth Avenue express train bound south. Phillips had been putting up advertising signs with Joseph Ackerman of 121 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street on the down-town station at Fifty-ninth Street. When a southbound Ninth Avenue train approached the two men stepped across the tracks toward the footpath between the centre, or express, track and the south-bound track. Ackerman stood still between the tracks, but Phillips swayed too far toward the express track and was caught by the passing express train and hurled from it against the Ninth Avenue train. He was tossed in this way from one train to the other till every bone in his body was shattered, but he was not run over. When the trains had passed his lifeless form fell between the tracks.

Dr. Rhoades of Roosevelt Hospital was summoned, and pronounced the man dead. The body was removed to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and later to the home of his son William. Henry Wing, the motorman of the train, was arrested and arraigned in the West Side Police Court. He was remanded by Magistrate Hogan to Coroner Scholer, who held the prisoner in $1,500 to await the inquest.

SENATOR HANNA'S ATTITUDE.

Senator Millard Says He Never Heard Colleague Say He Would Decline Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—"Senator Hanna has positively declined to again be the Chairman of the Republican National Committee," said Senator Millard, who returned to-day from Washington.

"It had not been settled when I left Washington who was to be the new Chairman of the committee, and the same is true of the Secretaryship.

"Mr. Hanna has positively declined to serve again, as his health would not permit of the necessary work. He has insisted all the while that he would not accept the place again, and also has insisted that he is not a candidate for office; but I am not aware that I have ever heard it stated that he ever has said that if nominated by the convention he would not accept."

GOV. TAFT LEAVES MANILA.

Reviews Parade Given in His Honor Before Departure.

MANILA, Dec. 24.—Gov. Taft was given an enthusiastic farewell to-day. A military guard of honor escorted him from the palace to the Luneta, where the Governor from a stand reviewed the parade of 5,000 troops, who were followed by a procession of civilian employes accompanied by a dozen bands.

Thousands lined the line of march. Many delegations came from the outside provinces.

Scores of boats accompanied Gov. Taft's launch to the steamer on which the Governor sailed at midnight.

THREATENED RICH MEN.

Artist Demanded Money of Rockefeller, Carnegie, and Morgan.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A young illustrator, who says he is Leo R. Brennan, was arrested to-day as he was leaving the Chicago Post Office upon a charge of having written to J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, Marshall Field, and others high in financial circles of New York and Chicago, letters demanding sums ranging from $25,000 to $50,000. Brennan is also accused of having threatened some of these men with death in case of their failure to comply with his demands.

Brennan was arrested as he was leaving the Post Office, where he had gone in answer to a decoy letter. When confronted with evidence Brennan confessed having attempted to enforce several demands for money with threats of death. In his confession Brennan declared that all his attempts to extort money had been futile, as he never received a dollar in answer to any of his requests.

The New York financiers of whom Brennan demanded money, in addition to Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. Morgan, included James Stillman, President of the National City Bank. Of each of these men he asked $50,000, and, it is said, on receiving no reply, reduced his demand to $25,000.

The Chicago men on whom Brennan attempted to levy tribute were Marshall Field, R. T. Crane, J. Ogden Armour, and G. F. Swift. None of the Chicago men were asked for more than $25,000.

In the case of Marshall Field, Brennan is said to have written under the name of "William Craig." He first asked Mr. Field to leave $25,000 beneath a pillar of a porch at the latter's home. No attention was paid to the letter by Mr. Field until he got another communication, in which the veiled threats in the first letter were made plainer. In the second letter Brennan demanded that the money be mailed. Mr. Field then placed the mater in the hands of detectives and a correspondence with Brennan was established which led to his arrest to-day.

A few days ago a decoy letter was sent to Brennan telling him that his demand upon Mr. Field would be granted. Then a package was prepared and addressed to "Craig," to be delivered at the registered letter department of the General Post Office. Brennan fell into the trap and to-day called at the Post Office, asked for and received the package. Signing the receipt, Brennan, with a pleased smile, turned to go away, but walked into the arms of four detectives who had been watching the proceedings.

No formal charge was entered against Brennan to-night, but it was said he would be held for action of the Federal authorities. A number of the letters he acknowledges having written have been turned over to the Post Office officials for investigation. Several of the letters also have been given to the Police Department of New York and Chicago and still others to private detectives. More than thirty demands for money were written by Brennan.

NEGRO BURNS A TOWN.

Disastrous Christmas Celebration with Fireworks at Shaws, Miss.

Special to The New York Times.

SHAWS, Miss., Dec. 24.—A negro farm hand began the celebration of Christmas to-day by exploding Roman candles and firecrackers, and to-night all that is left of this village is a few residences and a couple of stores. The fire originated in the store kept by George Miller and swept along Main Street to the Illinois Central Station.

Among the heaviest losers are B. N. Hanna, livery stable; Black Brothers, grocery; N. E. Jacobs, residence; Dr. G. B. Bert; Steven Brothers, real estate; E. D. Christian & Co., general merchandise; J. H. Scrogins, grocery, and a dozen smaller stores. The Cumberland Telephone Company suffered total loss of cables and poles. The Post Office also was burned.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS OF $105,000.

Cincinnati Manufacturer Remembers Seven Children with $15,000 Each.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Thomas P. Egan, millionaire manufacturer, will present to his seven children for Christmas an aggregate of more than $100,000. In each of the seven stockings will be placed $15,000 in bonds of various kinds.

The children, who are all home, are Mrs. Alma Egan Altenburg, Frederick T. Egan, manager of the offices of the company; Clifford Egan, night manager for the company; Mrs. Christine Egan Feuss of Baltimore, Edna M. Egan, Virginia Egan, and Raymond Egan.

Mr. and Mrs. Egan decided not to wait until their deaths for the distribution of money, and set to-morrow to inaugurate a plan of rich Christmas remembrance.

NEW YORK MAN ACCUSED.

T. F. Russell Charged with Embezzling $1,500 from Colorado Firm.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—Thomas F. Russell, formerly of New York, is accused of the embezzlement of $1,500 from Moshier & Parker of Greeley, for whom he has been acting as bookkeeper for the past five months, and a warrant is out for his arrest. Russell went to Greeley from Denver and said he had left a position of trust in a New York bank to come to Colorado for the benefit of his wife's health.

Two weeks ago Moshier & Parker discovered that their bank account was short and after investigation charged Russell with crooked work. The accused man induced his employers to delay prosecution and they took Mrs. Russell's jewels and waited several days for Russell to straighten out the matter. Two days later Russell disappeared and the next day his wife was missing. Mrs. Russell is thought to be at her former home, 210 Christopher Street, New York.

KILLED BY A SPIDER'S BITE.

Ex-Vice Consul for Great Britain Dies of Blood Poisoning.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 24.—Philip F. Burroughs, a grain commission merchant who was formerly British Vice Consul at Kansas City, died here to-day from blood poisoning, the result of a spider's bite.

Mr. Burroughs was prominent in business affairs here. His wife was killed a year ago in a runaway accident.

"PARSIFAL" A TRIUMPH

Production Unrivaled in History of Opera in New York—Immense Audience, Deeply Impressed with Wagner's Festival-Play, Listens Breathlessly Throughout the Performance.

For the first time since it was first produced in Baireuth in 1882, Wagner's "Parsifal" was performed yesterday outside of the Festival Playhouse for which the master composed it. A vast assemblage was gathered at the Metropolitan Opera House to witness it—an assemblage most brilliant in appearance and in quality, following the drama with the keenest attention, with breathless silence, and submitting eagerly to its spell.

It may truly be said that the eyes of the whole musical world were turned upon this performance, and the outcome of it has been awaited with widely varying emotions on the part of many who have been for or against it, on divers grounds. Never before, perhaps, has a stage production of any kind in this country so stirred the imaginations of so many people, or been so widely discussed, or so urgently debated. In many of its aspects it was one of the most important and significant musical events that Americans have been concerned with.

At the very outset it must be said that yesterday's production of "Parsifal" went far to justify the bold undertaking of Mr. Heinrich Conried, the new director of the Metropolitan Opera House; and that whatever else he may in future accomplish as the head of the chief operatic institution of this country, he has made his incumbency long memorable by what he then achieved.

A SPLENDID PRODUCTION.

"Parsifal" was presented in a manner wholly befitting its distinctive character as a work of art—a manner that recognized and gave a full exposition of the solemnity and dignity of its theme, the lofty eloquence of its treatment, the overpowering impressiveness of the drama. This much must be clearly made known, to serve as it may and as far as it can to answer the sneers that have been leveled at the artistic appreciation, understanding and standard of achievement of the New York public.

The artistic value of the "Parsifal" production was of the very highest. It was in many respects equal to anything that has ever been done at Baireuth, and in some much superior. It was without doubt the most perfect production ever made on the American lyric stage. Those who wish to quarrel with the performance on aesthetic, moral or religious grounds have still as much upon which to stand as before; artistically it was nothing less than triumphant.

The spirit that filled the representation in most of its elements and that animated all who participated in it was one of reverence and devotion to the ideals of the master, of zealous eagerness in carrying out his intentions in all things great and small, in the score. The interpreters of the chief personages of the drama were singers who have drawn knowledge and understanding of its requirements from the fountain head at Baireuth, and who have been among the most distinguished participants in the festival performances there—Mme. Ternina, Mr. Burgstaller, and Mr. Van Rooy.

The chief masters of stage craft and of scenic manipulation had been summoned from Germany to superintend and co-ordinate the material factors. Scenery and costumes had likewise been brought from German ateliers, the work of artists and of artisans intimate with the necessities of the drama, instructed by the exposition of them made at Baireuth, willing to improve upon those models, and actually doing so.

The musical direction was in the hands of a master-conductor thoroughly imbued with the style and significance of Wagner's music, and of authority to compel a realization of his wishes—Mr. Alfred Hertz.

All that money, thought, care, and incessant and intelligent labor could do had been lavished upon the production of "Parsifal." The results as shown in last evening's performance nobly crowned the work of many months.

MANY DOUBTS ALLAYED.

It must be said, also, that these results allayed many fears, put at rest many doubts and uncertainties that had beset even those most disposed to regard Mr. Conried's ambitions with friendly sympathy. "Parsifal" presented with technical blemishes, with an outfit in any respect inadequate; "Parsifal" without the uplift, the spiritual quality that keeps it aloof from all other works of art of its kind, "Parsifal" brought down in any way to the level of an operatic performance, even of the most finished that the Metropolitan Opera House can offer, would have put the whole undertaking in the wrong. It would have given justification to the prophets of evil at home and abroad who have lifted their voices in chorus against Mr. Conried ever since the disclosure of his plan last Summer set the musical world in a ferment.

It is precisely at this point that the greatest victory has been won. The primary condition of success was to rise superior to all the technical difficulties in the way of mounting the work, and securing the perfect co-operation of all the elements—musical, dramatic, scenic—which are so intimately fused together in Wagner's art work; but an equally essential condition was the attainment of the intangible aura that surrounds the drama. It was essential that the audience should be brought to envisage "Parsifal" as something other than an opera at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street.

Now, there need be no beating about the bush as to this matter, that has caused heart searchings on the part of many thoughtful and sincere music lovers. Broadway is not Baireuth; the Metropolitan Opera House cannot become transfigured on Thursdays into something different in essence from what it is on Wednesdays and Fridays; people who enter its portals out of the business and the bustle and the pleasure of New York cannot be transported as by magic into realms of art unknown to the early life of the city. But Mr. Conried has done all in his power to signify that there is a difference, and really to make a difference; and that there was a difference was borne in upon everybody who went to yesterday's "Parsifal" performance.

All the outward circumstances were calculated to enforce it. The performance began at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the first act ending a little before 7. There was an intermission of an hour and three-quarters for rest and refreshment—meditation, if any were so disposed. The beginning of each act was announced by trumpeters intoning motives from the music drama—not, indeed, to the throngs in Broadway, but to the waiting multitudes within. The rule was put forth, though not strictly enforced, that admission should be denied to all after the beginning of each act. The house was shrouded in darkness while the pictures upon the stage were unfolding. There was a hush—if not a "Baireuth hush," at least one to make it plain that this New York audience was quite as disposed as any at the Festival Playhouse to preserve the impressiveness of the occasion.

AUDIENCE UNDER A SPELL.

The occasion was, in truth, profoundly impressive. It was clear that the whole audience was under a spell, as, perhaps, no audience in Broadway or in New York has ever been before. There was every reason why it should be so, at this first performance. It may, perhaps, turn out to be a different question as to how long "Parsifal" will continue to hold its listeners as it did yesterday.

As a performance in New York, for an audience not influenced by the very special circumstances that prevailed yesterday, without the newness, the strangeness, the tension of anxiety, and eagerness of desire to test a new thing, it is likely that there will be much to weary the most intelligent, the most open-minded. There are long stretches in Wagner's most didactic manner; long explanations, such as those of Gurnemanz in the first act, and even of Kundry in the second, who intermits her blandishment of Parsifal to instruct him in a specious theory of love, that are meaningless without exact comprehension of the declaimed word, and not alluring even with it.

CAST OF THE PERFORMANCE.

The cast of the performance was as follows:

KUNDRY.....MME. TERNINA
PARSIFAL.....MR. ALOIS BURGSTALLER
AMFORTAS.....MR. ANTON VAN ROOY
GURNEMANZ.....MR. ROBERT BLASS
KLINGSOR.....MR. OTTO GORITZ
(His first appearance in this country.)
TITUREL.....MR. MARCEL JOURNET
FIRST } Esquires } MISS MORAN
SECOND } Esquires } MISS BRAENDLE
THIRD } Esquires } MR. REISS
FOURTH } Esquires } MR. HARDEN
FIRST } Knights of the Grail } MR. A. MUHLMANN
SECOND } Knights of the Grail } MR. A. MUHLMANN
A VOICE.....MME. LOUISE HOMER
FLOWER MAIDENS—Mmes. Berndorf, Bouton, Briendle, Clare, Clevinger, Curtis, Delsarte, Egener, Elliot, Foerster, Frank, Hin, Geleng, Harris, Hauke, Heidelbach, Hoffmann, Meredith, Moran, Mulford, Pasini, Rabenstein, Ritchie, Schramm, Strebel, Siersdorfer, Van Dresser, White, Wittig, Yorke, Yurka.

CONDUCTOR.....MR. ALFRED HERTZ
STAGE DIRECTOR.....MR. ANTON FUCHS
(of Baireuth and Munich.)
TECHNICAL DIRECTOR, (in charge of all mechanical and electrical effects).....MR. CARL LAUTENSCHLAGER
(of Munich.)

The whole production under the supervision of MR. HEINRICH CONRIED.

The performance had a unity of effect that does not invite to a discussion of

the individual artists concerned in it. Every one was absolutely at home in the work; the music was sung with absolute confidence and certainty. All seemed on the keenest edge of fitness, and eager to put forth their best powers.

Mme. Ternina's Kundry is an impersonation that has taken its place high in the annals of Baireuth. As the penitent servant of the Grail she is a figure of savage impulsiveness, with an undertone of sullen desperation; as the seductive instrument of Klingsor's magic, a vision of entrancing beauty and alluring charm. But there is so much more than the outward effect in the potency of her appeal that seems but the agency of raising to a higher power the subtle and insinuating eloquence that she imparts to her voice, her gesture, and her action. It was a performance of supreme beauty. In voice it was not the Ternina of old, but though she lacked sometimes in sensuous beauty of tone, there was that in her declamation and the sustained phrasing that went far to atone for the quality of her voice.

Mr. Burgstaller is also a Parsifal of authority and individuality of characterization. He hit precisely the right note of gaucherie in his portrayal of raw youth and guileless simplicity—it is a natural one to him. As the knight bearing his burden of grievous woe he had a lofty dignity and impressiveness of bearing only less convincing in the expression of it than of the different quality of the earlier scenes. His voice, which had not been heard in the Opera House this season before, sounded of a richness and power that filled his declamation with a thrilling expressiveness.

Another authoritative exposition was Mr. Van Rooy's Amfortas—noble, heart-rending in its pathos, deeply moving in its utterance of the agony of the mortal hurt of soul which he bears, sometimes denoting a greater robustness of body than the posture of circumstances would seem to warrant, yet perhaps thereby only increasing the poignancy of the pain under which he suffers.

Mr. Blass impersonated the old Grail knight, Gurnemanz, for the first time, but with so complete an identification with the character of the part that he fell little if any behind the achievements of his companions in the cast. It was a beautifully modeled and plastic representation in its spirit as well as in its outward embodiment—full of the originality and drastic vigor, not lacking the occasional touch of humor in the first act and the sweet gentleness in the third, with which Wagner conceived the part—certainly one of the most humanly sympathetic in the whole work.

Mr. Otto Goritz made his first appearance in this country as Klingsor, and with it a highly favorable impression. His style is somewhat lacking in flexibility, but he impressed the diabolic malignity of the magician upon his interpretation.

FLOWER MAIDENS' CHORUS.

The chorus of flower maidens was one of the greatest delights of the whole performance, a body of singers of personal attractiveness and of lovely vocal quality, singing the music with luscious beauty of tone and accuracy of ensemble. But more delightful still were the grace and individuality of their action, their wanton vivacity, their languorous wooing of the guileless simpleton. Both singing and action were a part of one and the same thing, and seemed the natural and spontaneous expression of the exact object at which Wagner was aiming. Their costumes were flowing robes, decked with flowers, rather than the short, petal-like skirts that prevail at Baireuth; and here, too, it could scarcely be denied that the new way was the better one.

Less credit can be given to the chorus of the Grail knight, which was lacking in volume of tone, and at some points sang off the pitch. There was an anxious moment for Mr. Herts at their first entrance, when they missed their cue, but the address with which the error was rectified and disaster averted spoke volumes for the skill and knowledge of the orchestra in following the conductor's guidance out of a tangle. The boy choir in the dome did wonders, keeping closely to the pitch and delivering the music with some of the celestial quality that belongs to it.

Finally, there must be mention of the self-sacrificing devotion of Mr. Journet and Mme. Homer in singing the music of Titurel and the unnamed voice behind the scenes.

Mr. Hertz's conducting of this performance, his complete control of all the widely diverse elements of the score in the orchestra and on the stage, were remarkable and thrice remarkable. His reading was one of the most essential points of departure from the Baireuth traditions, in that his tempos were in general considerably faster than those there taken. There were points in which they seemed too fast, as in the marvelous music of the Good Friday spell at the beginning of the second act. But for the most part they were such as to earn him the gratitude of those who know the Baireuth way. It imparted energy, life, movement to the whole that were, in this performance and under these circumstances, qualities of inestimable value, destined to do great service to the work.

It is not to be supposed that Mr. Hertz adopted his views without the fullest consideration of all the conditions. Whether they be from conviction or not—and there have been evidences in the past of his sympathy with the school of breadth to the point of sluggishness—they are such as helped make "Parsifal" possible in New York. His reading otherwise was indescribably rich and glowing in color, of subtle elaboration of detail and lucid exposition of the vast thematic plexus. The proclamations that usher in the scenic transformations were played with stupendous power and nobility of utterance. Yet throughout most of the drama the orchestral part was notable for its reticence and its perfect adjustment in the scheme of things.

THE CHIEF PROBLEM.

The chief problem posed by a performance of "Parsifal" is to attain the exact co-ordination of all the different factors that go to make up its whole. There are other music dramas of Wagner's that are much more taxing to singers and orchestra, that require on the part of the conductor greater preoccupation with the nuances of dramatic expression and tempo modifications. But in "Parsifal" the effect depends upon the perfection of every detail in its relation to every other. The slightest noticeable slip means in so far the destruction of illusion. The way in which this co-ordination and perfection have been attained in the Metropolitan Opera House must needs command the admiration of those who know the difficulties of it all.

The performance presented a series of beautiful stage pictures. As every admirer of Wagner knows, he counted much upon them and their contribution toward the effect of his "art work," and they have their proper place in the production at the Metropolitan. The scenery is artistic in the sense in which a painter might regard it; it is "composed" and proportioned with a view to its pictorial as well as its purely theatrical effect.

There has been a departure from the Baireuth model in some respects. Klingsor's castle in the second act is somewhat different in its architectural details. The most important of them is that which gives him his view of the approaching Parsifal as he looks out. The outlook is not quite so clearly presented as it is at Baireuth, but the difference is really non-essential.

In the magic garden shown in the next following scene the departure is greater. It is a place of much greater allurement than Baireuth shows. Instead of enormous blooms of crude and garish color, with no element of charm, there are luxurious growths of vines climbing everywhere and blossoming in gorgeous and variegated masses of color—tender, delicate, skillfully contrasted in tone. There is a distance of green-clad mountain slopes and snowy peaks bathed in pale, shimmering sunlight.

The first picture of the forest glade, with its near-by lake, is a charming wood interior. A great tree occupies nearly the middle of the stage, overhanging it with its foliage; in the background gleams the blue water of the lake; sifting through the leaves, glowing upon the lake, is sunlight—not the sunlight of the limelight, but of skillful landscape art.

Similar is the nature of the picture of the meadow, the thicket, and the hermit hut of the last act; it is beautiful in a higher sense than as mere stage decoration, and it presents effects of light and atmosphere of great loveliness. The hall of the Grail castle closely follows the design of Wagner as embodied at Baireuth—it is Moorish in its architectural style of circular arches and arabesque decoration. So, too, is the glimpse we get of the exterior of Klingsor's castle in the scene of the magic garden.

CHANGES OF SCENE.

The two changes of scene, those in the first act, from the forest glade to the Hall of the Grail, and in the third, from Gurnemanz's hut in the meadow to the same hall, offer some of the most fascinating opportunities to the painter of imaginative power, and likewise to touch the imagination of the spectator. The scenes show rocky cliffs, mysterious passages, arches, strange distances. They are well painted. The transitions were made admirably; a few little unevennesses of the motion will be obviated later. The Hall of the Grail as it glides into view is in every respect similar to that shown upon the Baireuth stage, touched with the Moorish character that was in Wagner's mind all through the drama.

There was a great outburst of enthusiasm at the end of the second act—the point which Wagner indicated as the proper one for applause, and which is even more unmistakably indicated by the conformation of the drama. Mme. Ternina and Mr. Burgstaller were again and again recalled. Then came with them Messrs. Fuchs and Lautenschlager, justly honored as the creators of the marvelous stage management and technical effects that contributed so greatly to the beauty and perfection of the representation. Again and again were they too summoned.

There were calls for Conried all over the house, and finally the director appeared to bow his acknowledgments to a storm of applause.

PRAISE FOR CONRIED.

Opera Directors Pass Vote of Commendation—Views of Experts Who Have Seen Performances at Baireuth.

At a special meeting last night the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Board of Directors take this opportunity to put on record their appreciation of Mr. Heinrich Conried's untiring efforts during the past year of preparation, and their admiration for his splendid executive and artistic ability in the presentation of grand opera in New York. They also wish to express their entire sympathy and hearty support in his production of 'Parsifal,' which puts before the music lovers of this country so worthy a presentation of Wagner's great work."

There were many in the audience who had seen "Parsifal" at Baireuth, a fact which naturally enhanced their interest in the performance in America. The following were among those who expressed enthusiastic commendation:

H. ROGERS WINTHROP, Director of the Metropolitan Opera House Company—"Parsifal" is a tremendous success. Those who think they are right in objecting to "Parsifal" may believe themselves right. I have not time to argue with them, but I will say that "Parsifal" has never been so wonderfully staged. Herr Conried has shown himself a wonderful man, and he is to be immensely congratulated on his success."

MME. FANNIE BLOOMFIELD-ZEISLER—To-night's performance was in all respects equal, and in many superior to the one I saw in Baireuth. In the chief rôles of course, Frau Wagner had the most able singers in the world, but the interpreters of the minor rôles were often so unequal to them that a very uneven performance resulted. On the other hand, here the same singers, or others as good, had the chief rôles, and equally good singers appeared in the less important parts. The New York performance, moreover, is a trifle less stiff, less wooden than the one in Baireuth, and therefore the dramatic effect is much greater. As to the scenic equipment and the details of treatment, everything was done to-night as well as it was ever done in Baireuth.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.—The singing was all right, but, ah! the atmosphere. That's the delightful part of it. The production is as good as you could wish; especially splendid, I thought, was the work of the orchestra. Every strain of music was a dream.

AUGUST SPANUTH—This performance is superb. The only difference I can think of is that at its home the orchestral music is more supernatural, being hidden, and the stage is further removed. In every other respect the performance to-night compares favorably with the opera at Baireuth. The stage effects here are equal and even superior, especially in the flower scene. Mr. Conried is to be congratulated for his courage and achievement.

H. E. KREHBIEL—The second act surpasses anything ever done at Baireuth. The first and second acts were not surpassed at the home of the opera. Mr. Conried has achieved a remarkable success. Those who saw the opera abroad could not but be delighted with the performance here to-night. It was superb.

NAHAN FRANKO, First Violinist of the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra—Many performances of "Parsifal" I have seen at Baireuth, but this is superior to any I witnessed there. It is a spectacle, and at the same time a musically marvelous production, that can never be forgotten. Mr. Conried is to-day the greatest impresario in the world.

CONRIED'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

Result of Indomitable Purpose and Months of Effort Sustained to the Opening Day.

The first production of "Parsifal" in America is the result of months of planning, and weary labor on the part of the man who has carried it through, Heinrich Conried. Everybody at the opera last night realized that he was the first to whom credit was due from the public for giving them the opportunity to see and hear what in the past could be seen and heard only at Baireuth.

When the management of the Metropolitan Opera Company was put in the hands of Mr. Conried he conceived the idea of bringing to this country Wagner's much-discussed festival play. He knew well that enormous difficulties in the shape of Old World prejudice and jealousy would have to be overcome. But he set out to overcome them, and promised when he went abroad last Spring that "Parsifal" would be produced in New York before the end of the year.

First of all to be considered was the engagement of the best interpreters, both men and women, of Wagnerian rôles. Going straight to the home of "Parsifal," Baireuth, Mr. Conried secured the services of the singers who had made the performances there world famous. If Frau Cosima Wagner made any objections, as she probably did, to the Baireuth artists coming to America, her wishes could not prevail against Mr. Conried's persuasive powers, pecuniary and otherwise. Frau Cosima Wagner is quoted in an interview the other day as describing Mr. Conried as an audacious "Barnum from Vienna," but the American public, and particularly New Yorkers, consider him an energetic and resourceful impresario.

Mr. Conried reached the climax of his endeavors when he engaged Felix Mottl, the confidant and right-hand man of Frau Wagner. Though Herr Mottl did not conduct the public performance of "Parsifal," he was continually present with valuable advice at rehearsals.

Up to the very hour of the performance last night Mr. Conried left nothing he could think of undone to make his great venture a success. He was so nervous with excitement that his hands trembled violently. He appeared in the lobby after the first scene, perspiring and exhausted.

"I'm going all to pieces," he declared when some one asked him how he felt about the performance. When all three acts were over he had calmed down somewhat. When asked for a statement in regard to the success of "Parsifal" he had very little to say.

"Of course I am delighted that it did go off smoothly," he remarked. "Naturally I am proud of it, though I recognize that just as much credit is due the singers and others who have helped make the production what it is.

"As to Frau Wagner's complaints, I can only repeat what I have said many times before: We have not only a technical right to produce 'Parsifal' here, but an artistic right. Even if the opera were sacred, would it be any less sacred in New York than in Baireuth? And is it right that Europeans and the few who are wealthy enough to go there should be the only ones to hear Wagner's great work?"

CROWDS OF OPERAGOERS.

Outside Crush Handled by Police Without Trouble—Carriage Regulations a Success.

As far as the neighborhood below Long Acre Square was concerned, it was "Parsifal Night" rather than Christmas Eve. There were crowds, crowds everywhere from the square down to several blocks south of the opera house. There were more carriages and cabs by nearly two hundred, so the cabmen said, than there had been on any night except that of this season's opening operatic performance. Besides the regular "theatre squad" of policemen, an institution originated by Deputy Commissioner Piper, there were reserves from the Tenderloin Station and special "extras" on all the corners thereabout.

The thronging of the streets, of course, was periodic. The first crush came about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when so many ticket holders of the orchestra circle and balcony classes assembled around the Broadway entrance that Sergeant Bauer, in charge of the police, sent in a hurry call for the reserves, and then for a few minutes all persons who were in the lobby without tickets had to be excluded. This was before the main doors opened, and the confusion did not end until they were thrown wide and the ticket holders disappeared within.

After that the Broadway sidewalk, which had been filled with a surging mass of humanity, cleared rapidly. The reserves were sent back again, and the police guard narrowed itself down to a few dozen officers stationed about the entrances and the pairs of patrolmen placed at each corner to see that carriages and cabs obeyed the strict rules laid down for them.

There has been no opera night this season when an onlooker could comprehend so well as last night the completeness of the new rules for drivers. In years gone by there have been smash-ups, broken wheels, and often more serious catastrophes. Now everything goes like clockwork, and it is wonderful to watch the order with which 500 vehicles—that was the estimated number that gathered for the first performance of "Parsifal"—fell into line or out of it, passed to and fro by the box-holders' entrances, and finally went their way homeward without so much as delaying for a minute the carriage next behind.

Under the rule the equipages of seat holders, whose entrance is on Broadway, must line up when waiting for their patrons to leave the building, along Broadway to the south of Thirty-ninth Street, or along that street to the west between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. The carriages of parterre boxholders, whose entrance is on Thirty-ninth Street, take their places in Seventh Avenue, below the cross street and along the street between Broadway and all the way to Eighth Avenue, but only a single line is permitted on each side of the street in the block adjoining the Opera House. To the north, ready to take up their owners at the grand tier entrance, on Fortieth Street, another line of vehicles is lined along Seventh Avenue above the cross street and in it for two blocks.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:00 A. M.—2 Avenue B; M. Moskowitz; damage, $1,500.

3:20 A. M.—974 Sixth Avenue; E. Bonersky; damage, $500.

8:30 A. M.—237 West Forty-sixth Street; P. Rafferty; damage, $10.

10:00 A. M.—323 West Thirty-sixth Street; Frank Becker; damage, $15.

10:00 A. M.—652 Third Avenue; George Witts; no damage.

11:00 A. M.—301 East Ninety-fifth Street; A. Yohansen; damage, $50.

11:05 A. M.—Fifty-sixth Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues; Bureau of Encumbrances; no damage.

12:45 P. M.—124 St. Mark's Place; J. Monde; damage trifling.

1:00 P. M.—1,767 Third Avenue; Haberman & Son; damage, $500.

2:00 P. M.—1 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Aaron Fichhandler; damage, $150.

4:45 P. M.—Pier 30 East River; Strave & Priest; damage trifling.

5:00 P. M.—1,842 Seventh Avenue; H. S. Manheimer; damage, $200.

5:10 P. M.—57 Ann Street; F. R. Kauss; damage, $1,500.

7:10 P. M.—48 Centre Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:15 P. M.—317 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Mrs. Mulrein; damage, $150.

7:15 P. M.—2,615 Third Avenue; Mrs. Ann Dunlinn; damage, $20.

7:08 P. M.—171 Stanton Street; D. Kessler; damage, $800.

7:50 P. M.—106 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Hayden; damage trifling.

8:00 P. M.—148 Willis Avenue; Dr. George McGuire; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—Jensen Avenue and Terrace View Avenue; P. T. Malone; damage, $200.

9:25 P. M.—155 Delancey Street; S. Goldstein; damage trifling.

9:40 P. M.—39 West Fourth Street; Goldberg & Brother; damage, $1,500.

AMONG THE SPECTATORS

Fashionable Society Set Only Fairly Represented.

No Particular Rule Followed in the Matter of Attire at the Afternoon Section of the Performance.

From the point of view of society, the audience was not as brilliant as has been seen on other occasions this year at the Metropolitan Opera House. Two empty boxes in the parterre was the keynote to this impression. These boxes were those of Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson. Many other familiar habitués were missing, and their boxes occupied by strangers.

And then, again, in the afternoon performance another element was almost totally lacking—the young man of society. There is a large house party at the Seward Webbs, there is another at Idle Hour, the country residence of William K. Vanderbilt, and there are others at Tuxedo and at Aiken, where William C. Whitney has assembled a number of young people. The jeunesse dorée absented itself from the afternoon performance, and the women who went there were present absolutely to enjoy the music.

Taking the most notable names in the parterre, the absence of many was much marked. Mrs. Astor was not present at the afternoon performance. Her box was occupied by her daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Jacob Astor. Mrs. George Henry Warren had a party of fashionable women, including Mrs. H. Le Roy Emmet and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, but their husbands stayed away.

On the other hand, the older stockholders turned out bravely. There was G. G. Haven and again W. Bayard Cutting, and then there were H. McK. Twombly, Robert Goelet, Gen. Lloyd Bryce, Perry Belmont, and Capt. Phillip Lydig.

In the matter of attire no general rule was followed.

The evening audience was very different in some respects from that of the afternoon. The return was made very promptly and shortly after the curtain rose, even those in the parterre boxes were in their places. The change which was quite marvelous was in the attire of the men. Given a good valet and a motor or fast horses, it was easy to go home, get into evening clothes, dine, and return in time. And then a great many men who were not present in the afternoon went in the evening, as they would on any ordinary night. The result was that the parterre during the intermission after the second act presented a very familiar appearance.

SOME COSTUMES SEEN.

Mrs. Goelet's box, No. 1, was occupied in the afternoon by Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Robert Goelet. Mrs. Vanderbilt was in black velvet and wore a black silk beaver hat. Mrs. Baylies was in black lace pailleted in gold. Her small black hat had a long white plume, and a black and white lace wrap.

Mrs. Barney was in her box, and with her was her daughter, Miss Katharine, in pale blue satin. None of the party wore hats.

Mrs. Perry Belmont, in the Belmont box in cream-colored satin and lace with an unlined lace yoke and pearls, and wore no hat. Mrs. Jules Vatable was in white lace and wore a fur coat. Sanford Beatty and Perry Belmont were also in the box, as was Frederick May of Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. George Baker occupied their box. Mrs. Baker was in embroidered black crepe and a small hat. Mr. and Mrs. Goadby Loew were in the same box. Mrs. Loew was in a gray cloth street costume with a small turban to match.

Mrs. Vanderbilt, in a black and white gown, had a small black and white hat. With her was Mrs. F. Egerton Webb in black with a black hat, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt was in a dark velvet suit with a white blouse.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney occupied the Whitney box. Mrs. H. P. Whitney was in brown chiffon and a green hat. Mrs. Payne Whitney was in white chiffon and lace and a white cape, embroidered in colors. Her hat was white.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard were in their box, and Mrs. Dodge was with them. Both Mrs. Juilliard and Mrs. Dodge were in dark street costumes.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills and D. O. Mills were in the Mills box. Mrs. Mills was in black cloth trimmed with black panne velvet and a small black beaver hat with a black aigrette. The Misses Mills wore brown cloth skirts with white lace blouses, and brown sable-trimmed jackets and sable hats.

Mrs. Robert Goelet was in her box with Robert W. Goelet. Mrs. Goelet was in a black and white striped silk with a black hat.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly and Mrs. William D. Sloane occupied their box. Mrs. Twombly wore a dull blue afternoon gown and a small dark hat. Mrs. Sloane wore a black velvet coat and skirt, and a black hat. Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field in black velvet and a black velvet hat, Miss Ruth Twombly in castor cloth street gown and a hat to match, and Miss Evelyn Sloane were in the same box.

Mrs. J. B. Haffin, in mauve cloth, was in the Haffin box, and Mrs. Ben Al Haggin was with her.

In the Astor box was Mrs. J. J. Astor in black velvet and a small black hat. It was Mrs. Astor's first visit this season to the opera.

The Barbeys were in their box. Mrs. Seton, in black cloth and a black hat, was also there. Mrs. Barbey was in black velvet and a small hat. Miss Rita Barbey was in a cream-colored frock and a black hat.

Mrs. Seth Barton French and Mrs. Alfred Chapin occupied their box. Mrs. French was in black velvet and a blue hat. Mrs. Chapin was in white cloth, embroidered in white, Miss Chapin was in white, embroidered in silver. All wore hats. Others in the box were J. De W. Cutting, R. N. Young, and Mr. Chapin.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Center Hitchcock were in Box 3. Mrs. Hitchcock was in purple, and wore a purple hat.

In Box 14 were Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Warren wearing a blue velvet gown. With them were Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. C. H. Baldwin, and Mrs. Herman Leroy Emmet. Mrs. Warren did not return for the evening performance. Mrs. Emmet wore a black broadcloth walking costume and a black hat.

In Box 25 were Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven and Miss Marion Haven. Mrs. Haven and Miss Haven were in street gowns.

In another box were Mr. and Mrs. John Hobart Warren and Miss Elizabeth Remsen. Mrs. Warren and Miss Remsen wore gowns of black and white lace.

In Box 18 was Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, who wore a black silk and net gown, black hat, and a sable cape. With her were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams. Mrs. Tams was in a black street gown and a blue hat.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay was in the orchestra. She wore a fluffy black gown with a St. Cecilia neck, and large white jade beads and no hat.

Mrs. Alfred Chapin, Miss Chapin, the Countess de Montsoulin, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Richard Young, and J. De W. Cutting were in Box 32. The men were in afternoon suits.

Mrs. Henry Clews occupied her box, and was in dark blue chiffon velvet, with a coat to match, trimmed with purplish blue chenille. Her blue chenille toque had one blue ostrich plume. She had with her Mrs. John Austen Gray, who was in black velvet and wore a green plumed toque and broadtail coat trimmed with chinchilla.

Mrs. Stanford White was in a black cloth walking gown with insertions of white, and a black hat trimmed with a white plume.

Miss Eleanor Jay, a guest of the Barneys, wore a light tan cloth reception costume trimmed with light green, and a light green hat trimmed with a green plume.

The James A. Burdens occupied their box. Mrs. J. A. Burden, Jr., wore a white lace frock and a black hat.

Mrs. Charles Steel was present in a gray velvet gown spangled and had with her Miss Josephine Atterbury, who was in black.

The Guggenheims had a parterre box, and Mrs. Guggenheim and her daughters were in white. In the evening Mrs. Guggenheim wore a high-neck, long-sleeved white lace gown, and her daughters wore decolleté frocks, also white.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave H. Morris had in their box Miss Ida Hood, daughter of Gen. Hood; Miss Gertrude Klamroth, and Mrs. Walter Ernest Hope. The women of the party wore high-necked frocks.

Miss Eloise L. Breese occupied her grand tier box during the entire performance. Her guests were Miss Preston, Frank Potter, Victor Beigel, and W. S. Andrews.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay occupied her orchestra seat. She wore a fluffy black gown with a St. Cecilia neck, and a white necklace.

Mrs. Philip Lydig, also in the orchestra, wore a white lace gown in the afternoon, and in the evening a decolleté green velvet frock.

Several of the opera singers had seats in the grand tier boxes. Mme. Sembrich was there in white lace topped by a small white hat; Mme. Gadski was also in white, an elaborate lace affair, a huge white hat with many nodding plumes, and a long squirrel coat; with her was Mrs. H. S. Rubens, also in white lace over chiffon and a large loose chinchilla coat. Mrs. Fremstad sat near Mme. Gadski. She was in a black frock, topped by a black hat.

Mrs. Henry S. Burnett, in a light mauve gown topped by a hat to match, was also in the grand tier.

In Mrs. Conried's box were Mrs. J. West Roosevelt and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Jr. Mrs. Conried was in white and Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Robinson were in afternoon gowns.

IN THE EVENING.

So far as the garb of the women was concerned, there was little change. Most of the women in the parterre and grand tier boxes wore the same gowns in the evening that they did in the afternoon, and a number retained their hats, although the majority of them doffed these accessories.

Mrs. Mills and Miss Mills were among the notable few who changed their frocks and wore decolleté gowns. Mrs. Mills was in white satin, and Miss Mills wore white lace and chiffon, and a spray of pink roses on her corsage.

Mrs. George Baker and her daughter, Mrs. William Goadby Loew, also appeared in the evening in different gowns, although not decolleté. Mrs. Baker wore a gray silk and Mrs. Loew a white lace gown.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's evening gown was black velvet, cut round at the throat. Mrs. Baylies, in the same box, the Goelet, wore her afternoon gown of black lace, gold-trimmed.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, who was in the Mills box in the evening, wore a high-necked, long-sleeved gown of black lace over white, trimmed with jet and white lace.

Miss Twombly wore a gown of green chiffon velvet trimmed with white lace. Mrs. W. D. Sloane wore black velvet, and her black velvet bodice with a lace yoke and white sleeves, and no hat. The Sloanes and Twomblys did not wear hats at all in the evening.

The Juilliards came in low-necked gowns or those having transparent yokes and sleeves.

MEN'S ATTIRE MIXED.

Frock Coats, Cutaways, and Evening Dress Worn in Afternoon—Dinner Jacket Generally Tabooed.

The cue to the method of dress for men in the afternoon was given by some of the older boxholders. They wore ordinary walking attire. Some were in frock coats and others were in cutaways. The famous omnibus box did not present a gleaming array of white shirt fronts. Many men kept their overcoats on, buttoning them up, notwithstanding the warm atmosphere, until the lights were turned down, thus making it somewhat of a puzzle as to what they really wore. Men like Rawlins Cottenet and Marshall Kernochan and Robert Goelet and Capt. Lydig came boldly out in afternoon dress, and W. Bayard Cutting had a frock coat and fancy waistcoat.

In fact, the rule which has always prevailed in New York that men do not put on evening dress until candle light was strictly observed as far as the parterre and many of the orchestra stall holders were concerned. It was not general, however, and the artistic and musical and literary element had taken the cue from the standard set by Edward VII. at Covent Garden at the time of the performance of the Ring, and appeared in all the glory of evening clothes. The dinner jacket was almost universally tabooed. It was looked upon as a species of mongrel or hybrid, and in the vast audience the wearers of these coats could be counted. They did not number a dozen in all.

In the parterre itself there was hardly a single man who wore evening dress during the first act of "Parsifal." But the number of men altogether was very few. In the stalls were:

E. N. Tailer, with his daughter, Mrs. Burnett;	James B. Haggin,
J. Pierpont Morgan,	James Gerard,
G. G. Haven,	James L. Breese,
Robert Van Cortlandt,	Phoenix Ingraham,
Frederick May of Washington,	Moncure Robinson,
Perry Belmont,	Albert Morris Bagby,
D. O. Mills,	Benjamin T. Fairchild,
Ogden Mills, Jr.,	James A. Burden, Jr.,
J. De Wolf Cutting,	Charles Matthews,
Marshall Kernochan,	Charles F. Hoffman,
Rawlins Cottenet,	C. K. G. Billings,
Murray Young,	Monson Morris,
Frederick Baldwin,	Hugo Baring,
Charles Robinson,	Arthur Kemp,
Robert Goelet,	Robt. B. Van Cortlandt,
	Center Hitchcock,
	Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay.

In the omnibus box were:

Ernest F. Ayrault,	Nathan H. Lord,
Warren C. Beach,	Robert Maxwell,
Dr. F. H. Bosworth,	E. R. Gunther,
Henry P. Chilton,	Ernest L. Oppenheim,
John W. Curtis,	Robert Reid,
Thomas D. Dyke,	George Sherman,
Eugene W. Durkee,	James S. Inglis,
George L. Duval,	Thomas S. Dyke,
Frederick Evans,	Dr. W. W. Walker,
David J. King,	George S. W[illegible],
Edgar F. Leo,	Ferrars H. To[illegible],
George H. Levy,	Allen Wallace,
Leo Levy,	Arthur Lincoln.

There were very few afternoon suits seen in the auditorium after the intermission. Here and there in the boxes there were a few, however, worn by those who could not get home. There were also present:

Harry Payne Whitney,	Grafton Cutting,
William B. O. Field,	Erskine Hewitt,
The Hon. Evelyn Fitzgerald,	F. A. Juilliard,
Charles B. Alexander,	Lloyd Warren,
Thomas Hitchcock,	J. Louis Webb,
Stanford White,	Richard Peters,
J. F. Tams,	Charles W. Gould,
Bradish G. Johnson,	Louis De Koven,
W. Whitehouse,	H. Le Roy Emmett,
Viscount Acheson,	C. A. Munn,
F. L. H. Betts,	Alfonso de Navarro,
William Cutting,	Frank L. Polk,
	Egerton L. Winthrop.

Among those who were in the omnibus box in the evening besides those mentioned who were also there during the afternoon were L. Heidelbach, S. Swayne, N. C. Wooster, W. W. Lawrence, E. A. Bruguire, A. L. Bernheimer, E. F. Milliken, E. W. Glaenzer, A. Lincoln, E. R. Simmons, and L. Ulman.

In the grand tier were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel O'Day and Miss O'Day, in No. 51, Mr. and Mrs. James Gayler and Miss Gayler in No. 37, Miss Eloise Breese in No. 43, Mrs. H. Knickerbacker in No. 49, Col. and Mrs. G. B. Harbey in No. 47, E. C. Converse in No. 40, Simon Borg in No. 44, Mrs. Frances Schroeder with Mr. and Mrs. Stout in No. 46, Gen. Charles F. Roe and Mr. and Mrs. Hoppin in No. 50, Mme. Tauscher Gadski and Mme. Sembrich Stengler in No. 54.

The stall boxes were occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ditson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gerrish, and Mr. and Mrs. Burling Lawrence, who had with them Mr. and Mrs. Heth Lorton and Miss Banks.

Among others noticed in the house were: Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Colfax, Miss Colfax, Victor Newcombe, Charles Fairchild, Emyline Roosevelt, Jerome Siegel, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schiff, H. D. King, Dr. Leonard Lenden, Judge Pierre Barlow, Mrs. McCoskry Butt, Mrs. R. M. Olcott, Gustave Heipe, W. J. Walter, Louis Adler, and Gibson Putzel.

Abe Hummel, J. Meyer, Mrs. Gruber, H. S. Redfield, John Bridgham, Mr. Keim, Mr. and Mrs. Fishel, Mrs. H. Cohn, L. L. Gans, Mr. Bagly, Mr. and Mrs. Albert R. Shattuck, C. Holzman, Mr. and Mrs. E. White, J. Pohlman, W. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenfeld.

Mrs. Aline Davis, Miss Amy Cohn, Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Goldsmith, Mrs. Rosenfeld, Miss Havemeyer, Miss M. Remsen, Mrs. Estelle Putzel, Mrs. A. Ansbacher, Mrs. E. W. Symington, Mrs. E. W. Harris, Walter Damrosch, C. C. Vallette, Mrs. P. Bonner, Miss Bonner, and M. Gilbert.

Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Candler, H. H. Flagler, Dr. and Mrs. Holbrook Curtis, Albert Morris Bagby with Mrs. Frank Avery of Chicago, and Miss Curtis of Omaha, Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, Miss Alberta Sturgis, Mrs. Gilbert Jones, Dr. Clarence C. Rice, Julien T. Davies, G. G. Freylinghuysen, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Senff, Henry H. Vail, Goold Redmond, Miss Mary Carey, Edward Bulkeley, and William Coster.

Among those from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. Sigmund Zeisler, Mrs. Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman A. Walton, Judge and Mrs. J. W. Mack, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Zeisler, Mr. and Mrs. Karleton Haskett, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Foreman, Prof. J. L. Laughlin, Prof. J. P. Iddings, Mr. Rudolph Ganz, Mr. C. H. Stampoffski, Mrs. J. W. Swabacker, and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. White.

IN THE TOPMOST GALLERY.

Motley Assemblage in Which Those Who Understood Nothing Were Overawed by Music Worshippers.

And what of the audience packed away in the topmost gallery, far above the lofty Temple of the Grail, looking down even upon the smoky peak where Klingsor's grim, mysterious castle frowned; up among the dancing nymphs and sirens of the friezes in the region of the big chandelier? There were more different and picturesque kinds of music lovers gathered there than have, probably, ever been thrown together in one compact mass since the Metropolitan Opera House was built. And, just as the ushers said might be found in the glittering tiers of seats below, there were many men and women who wouldn't know a note of music if it were possible to stumble upon it on the long, dark, and winding stairways leading up to their coigns of vantage. There were others who all their lives long had worshiped at its shrine. Between these extremes was one or more representatives of about every kind of hyphenated and simon-pure American that every heard grand opera, and even a few who didn't know what grand opera was.

They began to arrive at the side entrances of the Opera House as early as 4 o'clock, and crowded into two long lines patiently for an hour for the doors to open. And when the trumpets inside finally sounded silence for the drama to begin there was no vacant seat in the gallery to be filled whatever may have been the delays on the floors below. In a long fringe on either side of the house back of the seats were those who had not been able to get a seat, even up where they could gaze down upon the scenes of Parsifal's struggles, as from a balloon.

SINGLY AND IN GROUPS.

The gallery audience came singly in some instances, but as a rule in pairs, but almost as often in groups of from five to fifteen. There were entire classes of musical students from various schools come to learn a lesson, and these, made up largely of young women, were often in charge of a solemn-faced teacher, who in undertones kept up a whispered lecture as the drama unfolded itself, much to the evident annoyance of nearby enthusiasts. There were artists in cape overcoats and spectacles and wearing long hair, and there were men who wore white vests and used hair oil. Here and there was a rubicund priest in black coat and clerical stock sitting a listener in a check business suit.

Men in full evening attire rubbed elbows with men who wore black and white ties and carried evening newspapers in their overcoat pockets. A colored man wearing a jewel in his necktie which if real was worth nearly $30,000, discussed motifs and movements with a man and his wife from beyond the Bronx who were in evening attire. Sartorial anarchy reigned, but throughout the entire performance there was perfect order and attention barring a few irrevelant exclamations from misguided enthusiasts, and these, if they had any sensitiveness in their souls, were made to suffer, for music lovers were by far in the majority.

There were many men and women who had heard every one of the master's works except this crowning achievement, and there were those who said at least that they had studied in Munich, and had made a pilgrimage to Baireuth to listen. And they showed by their demeanor that they spoke the truth. Some of these sat throughout every act so enwrapped by the unfolding of the drama that they seemed absolutely lost to their surroundings. There were others who seemed mystified and lost in the vast labyrinth of music, and there were still others who were bored, and showed it plainly.

There was among the gallery audience a sprinkling of the black-mustached Italians who abound there in overwhelming numbers when the sprightly operas of Verdi and Rossini and their fellows are being given, but they were lost last night in the storm of horns and drums and trombones of the Wagnerian drama. The Germans were in their glory, even though only at long intervals could the words of Teutonic love and hate and despair reach them from the forests and gardens far beneath. But they imbibed the atmosphere of the opera, even though they had to imbibe it along with the atmosphere of the opera house, which up there at the top of the building was thick enough almost to asphyxiate.

BABEL OF TONGUES HUSHED.

A babel of many tongues was hushed when the great building was at last plunged into darkness, and amid the weird strains of melody the curtain parted on the forest scene of Monsalvat, and the Knights of the Grail sang of the wounded comrade Amfortas. A young man who persisted in surreptitiously eating peanuts was summarily put down with muttered imprecations in several different languages, and a deathlike silence reigned throughout the gallery. Three persons who had bought librettos at the door and failed to study them were seen to quietly sneak over to the few masked lights and try to get their bearings.

When at last a beautiful white swan fluttered dying down before the knights and Parsifal, and the youthful hero of the story with bow in hand leaped lightly into view, an awful thing happened in the gallery. Fully a score of spectators started to applaud. Instantly there was a storm of hisses, and about three-fourths of the gallery audience rose as one man or woman and glared through the semi-darkness at the misguided enthusiasts with such looks of disgust and anger that dead silence ensued at once. Even when the wild heroine Kundry, in the person of Mme. Ternina, clad in skins and with dishevelled hair, came galloping madly through the air the silence was as of the grave.

Those who knew and understood the weird symbolism in the music that welled up from the depths below sat spellbound as the drama progressed, and those who did not understand it all enjoyed an occasional draught of melody such as goes to untutored hearts and looked wise, and few indeed were uninterested.

In the second scene of the first act where is shown the interior of the Temple of the Grail where the knights are assembled at the mystic love feast there was only one man in the entire gallery audience who failed to be impressed by the beautiful song of the hidden choir in the dome chanting the praises of the Grail. This was a man who remarked in an awed whisper to an usher as the wounded Amfortas was being carried into the temple on a litter by four carriers:

"If them fellows should have to stumble it would pretty near break up the whole business."

This man, however, was one of the few who broke the deathlike silence and rapt attention. He afterward said he was a merchant of Bristol, Tenn., and had come to New York to buy saddlery hardware. No provision had been made by the Opera House management in the way of refreshment for the gallery audience during the long wait between the first and second acts, and nearly all left the building and got their dinners at home or in near-by restaurants. There were a few, however, who stayed in their seats, and these brought out parcels of lunch and made a picnic of it up there in the fog. These lunch parties were few and far between, however.

A half hour before the beginning of the second act the long stairways were crowded again with returning seatholders, and when the curtain rose every seat was again occupied, and the line of standing enthusiasts was even thicker than before. There were a good many men who had evidently strolled in from Broadway just for the novelty of it, and they were in time for the most attractive and easiest understood scenes of the entire drama, the temptation of Parsifal in the garden of flowers. There were beautiful women here, and the song that they sung was to an untrained ear the most enjoyable bit of melody in the opera. The long declamations following, however, went pretty hard with many in the gallery who never heard a Wagner opera before.

Another interruption came toward the end of the second act when a man who had been leaning heavily on the railing listening desperately to a very long colloquy between Parsifal and Kundry finally turned away in despair.

"I've got cold feet," he remarked to his companion. "I draw out!" And the two sneaked respectfully away followed by the malevolent glances of a score of listeners, male and female.

But throughout the hours of music in the fetid atmosphere, where the features of the actors on the stage far below were barely discernible, and where there was necessarily much craning of necks and bending of backs to see the stage pictures, and a straining of ears to catch the subtle shades of the music, not more than a dozen listeners in the gallery audience left their places before the final curtain fell.

CASH AND STOCK TO EMPLOYES.

Mayor Jones Starts Plan to Turn Over Business to Workmen.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Mayor Jones to-day gave nearly $3,000 in cash to the employes of his company. In addition, he set apart $10,000 in stock in the S. M. Jones Company, guaranteed worth par, and really worth a great deal more, to be known as the "Golden Rule Trust."

It is to belong to the employes, and is the beginning of his plan gradually to turn the entire business over to those who work for him. The workmen are to elect seven Trustees among themselves, and this board is to have control of this trust fund.

Mayor Jones also announced in his annual message to his employes that in future when any of them were injured, sick, or otherwise incapacitated from labor their wages should continue in full and be paid to the family or those dependent upon them.

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SOME OF THE THEMES OF "PARSIFAL"

In "Parsifal" Wagner carried out in a way as masterly as in "Tristan," "Die Meistersinger," and the "Nibelungen" trilogy, his system of leading motives. As in these works, the orchestra unfolds a vast fabric of symphonic music, woven of the themes which represent the chief components of the drama—personages, the Holy Grail itself, ideas, beliefs, characteristics, emotions, sufferings that control its development. Above this symphonic groundwork the voices hold forth in the declamatory "endless melody," the heightened expressiveness of speech, that is so familiar to students of all his later works. In "Parsifal" Wagner attained a most perfect fusion of all his thematic elements, the most subtle employment of them in creating and developing the mood, in vivifying and characterizing his personages, in producing the atmosphere in which he wished to represent them, in making his hearers surrender themselves to the emotional states called up by the phases of the drama.

His themes themselves are of the highest significance and plasticity. They have that capacity for logical symphonic development through which he was enabled to reach eloquence and manifold variety of expression, an unerring interpretation of the dramatic situation. The study and labeling of these leading motives is apt to be carried to exaggeration and extravagance. Some of Wagner's commentators in their work of analysis have gone to absurd extremes. The results of their labors vary greatly. One, Eichberg, finds twenty-three to enumerate and "absolutely necessary to be learned by heart," as he declares. Another, Von Wolzogen, mentions twenty-five. Kufferath picks out sixty-two, and still another, Heintz, has succeeded in extracting sixty-six. Many of these are obtained by counting variants and developments, the elaboration of fragments, that comes about naturally as a part of Wagner's method. The main outlines of the drama can be traced in a few of the most important themes.

Most of those used in the development of the drama occur in the first act, in which the musical groundwork of the whole is in a manner laid. The magic garden scene of the second act, after the opening scene in Klingsor's castle, is treated in a more freely melodic manner, with the aid of themes that fulfill their chief function here and are scarcely referred to later in the drama. The same may be said of much of the beautiful "Good Friday spell," a passage of marvelous tenderness and impressiveness.

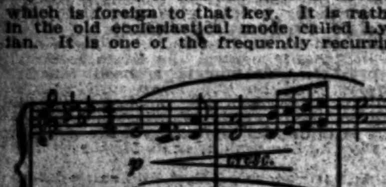
Leading motives as Wagner employs them, it is scarcely necessary to remind Wagnerian audiences to-day, are sometimes a well-marked melody, sometimes rhythmic and melodic design, sometimes merely a simple succession of harmonies serving to characterize an idea or a feeling.

The prelude, which establishes the mood in which the drama opens, is based on three of the most important leading motives, that represent fundamental ideas. It begins with a theme that suggests the Last Supper, and hence the sacredness of the association of the Knights of the Grail. It is the longest and in its structure the most complex of all the themes used by Wagner throughout the score of "Parsifal." It is stated at the very beginning of the prelude, without harmony, by the strings and wood wind: (I.)

I.—THE LAST SUPPER.

It is in a vague tonality, unaccustomed to modern ears; for though written in the key of A flat, it has the note D natural, which is foreign to that key. It is rather in the old ecclesiastical mode called Lydian. It is one of the frequently recurring elements of the score.

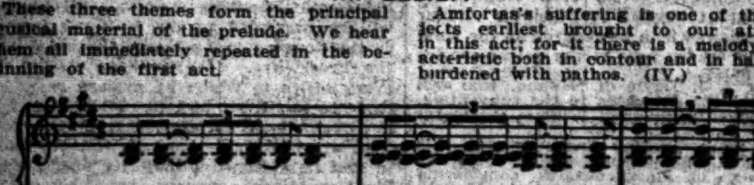
Trombones and trumpets proclaim the Grail Theme, another of the chief motives, very solemn in its impression, and fittingly characterizing the veneration of the holy relic, about which so much turns. (II.)



II.—THE HOLY GRAIL.

This is the theme that Wagner derived from the ancient "Amen" formula used in the royal chapel of the Catholic Court at Dresden—the one that Mendelssohn also made use of in his "Reformation" symphony. It is very short, but recurs again and again in almost every scene, sometimes modified in rhythm, but always preserving these characteristic harmonies.

Next comes the theme of Belief, militant and assertive, curiously raised in its potency by its successive repetitions in remote keys—first in A flat, then in C flat, then in D—like a categorical affirmation, as Kufferath aptly says. (III.)



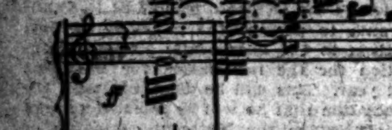
III.—BELIEF.

These three themes form the principal musical material of the prelude. We hear them all immediately repeated in the beginning of the first act.

Amfortas's suffering is one of the subjects earliest brought to our attention in this act; for it there is a melody characteristic both in contour and in harmony, burdened with pathos. (IV.)

IV.—AMFORTAS'S SUFFERING.

This is immediately followed by its complement the motive of the Promise, suggesting the Guileless Fool whose coming for the rescue and cure of Amfortas is prophesied and is ardently longed for by the sick King (V.):



V.—PROMISE.

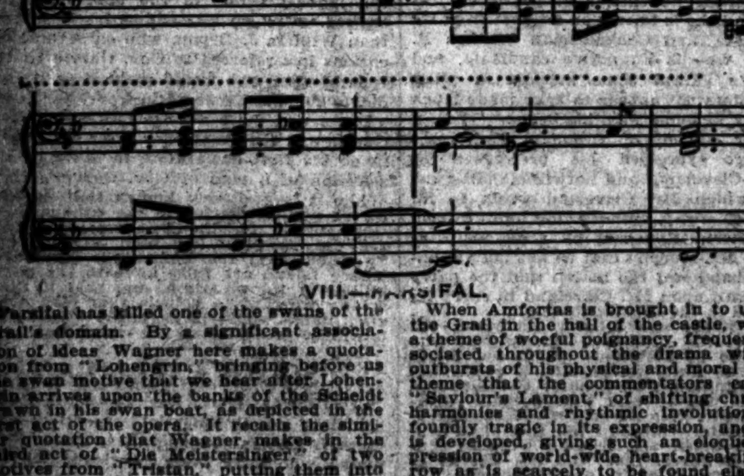
There are several motives connected with Kundry, exhibiting the different sides of that strange creature's activity in the drama. The wild, laughter-cursed Kundry is expressed in the rush of these descending chromatic figures (VI.):

VI.—THE WILD KUNDRY.

Another figure chromatically surging upward, and then descending by similar progressions, represents her as the instrument of Klingsor's magic power. Klingsor himself has a theme of similar forbidding chromatic outline over uncanny harmonies. Her penitent service of the Grail and its knights is represented by a broad measured phrase in thirds (VII.):

VII.—KUNDRY THE HELPFUL.

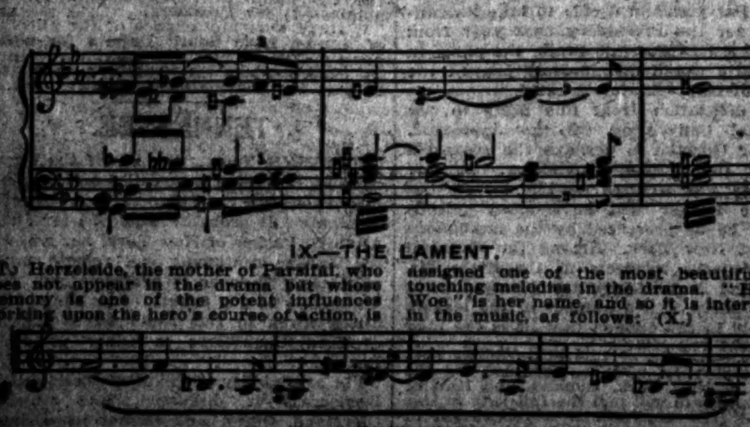
Now comes Parsifal, accompanied by a brilliant fanfare, rich in harmony, supple and puissant in rhythm, and knightly in its general effect, the theme that accompanies him throughout the drama (VIII.):



VIII.—PARSIFAL.

Parsifal has killed one of the swans of the Grail's domain. By a significant association of ideas Wagner here makes a quotation from "Lohengrin," bringing before us the swan motive that we hear after Lohengrin arrives upon the banks of the Scheldt drawn in his swan boat, as depicted in the first act of the opera. It recalls the similar quotation that Wagner makes in the third act of "Die Meistersinger," of two motives from "Tristan," putting them into the mouth of Hans Sachs.

When Amfortas is brought in to uncover the Grail in the hall of the castle, we hear a theme of woeful poignancy, frequently associated throughout the drama with the outbursts of his physical and moral pain, a theme that the commentators call the "Saviour's Lament," of shifting chromatic harmonies and rhythmic involution, profoundly tragic in its expression, and, as it is developed, giving such an eloquent expression of world-wide heart-breaking sorrow as is scarcely to be found elsewhere in music. (IX.):



IX.—THE LAMENT.

To Herzeleide, the mother of Parsifal, who does not appear in the drama but whose memory is one of the potent influences working upon the hero's course of action, is assigned one of the most beautiful and touching melodies in the drama. "Heart's Woe" is her name, and so it is interpreted in the music, as follows: (X.)

X.—HERZELEIDE.

So far from being all the musical material from which Wagner has elaborated the score of "Parsifal," the themes here noted are only a few of the most salient and striking, some that recur most frequently and suggest the most important elements in the drama.

CONTROLLER ATTACKS BOARD OF EDUCATION

Says Cut Will Have a Tonic Influence on That Body.

SPEAKS OF PADDED PAYROLLS

Extravagances Are in the Methods of the Department Itself, He Declares, Which Should Learn Economy —What School Authorities Say.

Controller Grout yesterday declared that there was no occasion for the wholesale cut in the work of the schools decided upon by the Board of Education, and in language surprisingly bitter when coming from him scored the management of the various bureaus of the Department of Education and sharply criticised Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools.

The reduction, which includes the discontinuance of vacation schools and playgrounds and the cutting down of night schools' free lectures, is stated to be necessary because the estimate of the Board of Education for the needs of the city's school system in 1904 was reduced by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment by $2,347,454.53.

"The best tonic influence the Board of Education has ever had," said Mr. Grout, "is this cut in its appropriation. If the board knows what is good for it, it will cut out the extravagances of its work and go on with what is necessary. Let them leave out their fads, frills, and foibles.

"I want to tell the people of the city that the Department of Education, as it has been managed for years, has been the most extravagant of any in the city, and its present plea is a mere bluff. The administration simply can't give them any more money. That department for years past has never measured the cost of anything. Whenever it wanted anything it would go ahead and get it, regardless of cost.

"Nobody is more in favor of the public schools than I am, but I believe they should be conducted with the same economy with which I have to conduct this department, and with which every Commissioner in the city has to conduct his department. It is the one department conducted regardless of cost. It is time for it to cut its coat in accordance with its cloth. It must not cut out things that must be had, like evening schools.

"This cut in the school appropriation is the one action of the outgoing Administration, which I think will be most cordially acceptable to the incoming Administration. We have no power to raise any money, excepting a limited sum of emergency expenses which come up, and which cannot be foreseen, by the sale of special revenue bonds, and we don't propose to give the Board of Education any part of that.

SAYS ACCOUNTS ARE PADDED.

"Another thing, there are a great many accounts in the Board of Education which I am satisfied are padded when they are sent down here to us, and which Mr. Maxwell can greatly reduce if he is anything of an economist. The school system seems to be run on one side by Mr. Maxwell so far as the education is concerned, and on the other by Mr. Cook, the Auditor, and the heads of the various bureaus, each one of these fellows running his own shebang and spending all the money he pleases.

"The board is not to be blamed entirely for the way things have gone, but, speaking in round numbers, 20 per cent. of the taxes of this city are for the Board of Education budget and expenses, not making any allowance for the sinking fund. That money, great as it is, should not be begrudged for an instant when it is necessary, but when it is not necessary the charge becomes a heavy burden. The Board of Education, I say, can get along on the sum of money it has now, and run all the schools with all the necessary attachments, and run them better than any schools in the United States.

"They may find it necessary to cut out some of these burdensome and unnecessary studies they have got in their curriculum. That is a thing that will appeal to the fathers and mothers of the pupils who know what their children have to compass. The average resident would be far better pleased if his children did not have so many things to put their minds upon, and had a more thorough knowledge of the studies that are really necessary.

"I guarantee that half the Principals in the city are not able to begin to keep track of the special teachers who now come and go in and out of their schools. It is up to the Board of Education to make a genuine reduction and not to try bluffs about cutting out things that ought to be continued with the idea that they can raise a sentiment through which they will later be able to force the city to give them more money.

"They don't seem to take into account that this estimate which was cut was an increase over their last year's estimate of more than $3,000,000. Nothing was more hurtful to the school system than to give them that 4 mills provision, which was made last year regardless of their needs. The result was to build up a system that the city cannot afford, and which does no good to the school population. It is too extreme.

SOME COMPARATIVE FIGURES.

"Suppose we compare that budget of theirs with past years." Mr. Grout here reached for a series of reports. "Their budget now in round figures is $21,000,000. See how it has increased since consolidation. In 1899 it was $13,000,000; in 1900, $14,504,000; in 1901 it jumped to $18,500,000; in 1902 to $19,500,000; in 1903 it was $20,500,000, an increase of $8,000,000 in six years. The city has not grown in proportion; the legitimate cost of education has not grown.

"It is not explainable by legislation raising the salaries of teachers. It is only explainable by the four-mill provision which gave them a lump sum which they could spend as they pleased. There is no one of the great universities which is run in such a manner. If the people of this city think so much of their schools that they are going to let a certain set of superintendents and heads of bureaus spend money ad libitum, why, all right, but I don't believe it."

Dr. Maxwell left his office early, and at his home denied himself to reporters. He gave out a statement, however, accusing Thomas B. Connery, who has just resigned from the Board of Education, of making statements calculated to mislead the public in his letter, giving his reasons. Mr. Connery stated that the system was faulty at the top owing to unseasonable ambition to improve or perfect the course of study at the cost of larger and more important interests in many directions. He said that the result of adding an extra year to the course was to crowd out about 20,000 more pupils needing primary instruction.

Dr. Maxwell in answering this states that the reason the extra year was added was because the course had been eight years in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond, and it was necessary to make the course uniform throughout the city by adding the extra year in Manhattan and the Bronx. The change was a change in name only, he says, because a careful consideration of the ages of children at graduation showed that those who graduated from the seven-year course in Manhattan and the Bronx were about the same as those who graduated from the eight-year course in the other boroughs, which Dr. Maxwell holds, demonstrates that the average child required eight years to accomplish the work laid down in the old seven-year Manhattan elementary course.

Another reason that he gives is that the Regents of the University of the State of New York grant full recognition to the work of a high school only when it has a four-year course of study founded upon an eight-year course in elementary schools, and had refused, Dr. Maxwell says, to recognize the degree of the Normal College until the course of study in the elementary schools was made one of eight years. Dr. Maxwell concludes by saying that not two children have been crowded out of the schools by the adoption of the eight-year course.

Chairman William Lummis of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Education said, when Mr. Grout's remarks were repeated, that it would seem as if the Controller himself had been the author of the cut in the appropriation.

"It may be necessary to have some revision of the accounting system," said Mr. Lummis, "so that it may be in complete harmony with those of the other departments, and I mean to confer with Mr. Grout upon the subject, but it has been a difficult problem since the school system has grown so rapidly in the last two or three years. I believe there is room for improvement in the accounting, but I believe it is fairly well conducted and I have not seen evidence of any padding or dishonesty on any extended or important scale.

"I am sure that every member of the board would be quick to set it right if such were discovered. Mr. Grout would speak differently if he were a member of the Board of Education and not the Controller. The progress of education and the requirements of the times compel the giving of education to a much greater degree than was the custom formerly.

MAY APPEAL TO LEGISLATURE.

"The Department of Education is expensive, but I think it makes a greater return to the city in the course of time than any other department." Mr. Lummis said that the only way seemed to be to make an appeal to the incoming city administration to raise an emergency fund for the purpose of the department.

"And I have an idea," he continued, "that we will ask the Legislature to give us a special grant for the work of the recreation centres during the Winter which is extremely important."

Quoting figures Mr. Lummis said that out of $16,300,000 allowed for the general school fund the teachers' salaries, taking the pay roll as it stands to-day, will take more than $15,100,000. The Davis law which compels an annual increase of salaries will require $211,000, and corporate schools will take $280,000 more, and the supervision, including the salaries of all Superintendents, supervisors, and attendance officers, will cost $275,000, leaving very little for other purposes. He explained that the law forbade the transfer of moneys from one fund to another so that, for instance, the allowance for supplies could not be drawn upon for general educational purposes.

Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of the public lectures, said that the result of the curtailment will be to prohibit any expansion of the work, the amount granted to him being less than the total spent last year.

"A few centres where the attendance has been small may be discontinued," he said, "and if there is a choice between the discontinuance of a centre in a tenement house district, and one in a better district, the one in the tenement district will be continued. The public lectures may be closed a little earlier than otherwise. Never before has there been such a genuine interest in the lecture movement as this Winter, showing that the belief in adult education is firmly established in this city. There is an increase of 30,000 in the attendance over the same period of last year."

President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen declined to discuss the matter at any length, pleading that he had not given it sufficient study. He was positive as Mr. Grout, however, that the Board of Education need look for no money from the city.

"An additional appropriation," he said, "could only be made through revenue bonds, and the possibilities of affording relief by this method are very doubtful, for it would have to go through the Board of Aldermen and be approved by unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment."

Mr. Fornes said that in his capacity as Acting Mayor he had had occasion to visit many of the vacation schools, and was so impressed with the work they were doing, especially on the east side, that he hopes the board would reconsider its determination to abolish them because of the alleged stringency.

MR. McADOO'S PROMISES.

William McAdoo, who is to be Police Commissioner under Mayor-elect McClellan, held a continuous, although informal, reception all yesterday in his law office in the Broad-Exchange Building at 25 Broad Street.

"I have nothing concerning my policy in office that I can say at this time," said Mr. McAdoo when questioned. "You must understand that at present I am merely a student of police matters and cannot be expected to lay down great principles concerning the administration of the department. My policy and my staff will be definitely announced when I assume the duties of the office on the first of the year, not before. In this connection, however, I can say that I will, to the very best of human ability, strive to give the city a good, clean, and honest administration of the department.

"I can say also that I have absolute promises that all the strength of the Tammany organization will be at my back in my efforts to give this sort of an administration. Mayor-elect McClellan and I are one in ideas concerning the general attitude to be assumed, and I thank the public for the confidence that has been shown in me before I have had even an opportunity to show what I intend to do in the department. It shall be my most earnest desire to merit that confidence. I shall be entirely candid and fair in making public the news of the department, and shall withhold nothing on which the public is entitled to be informed. No statements of a misleading nature shall be issued."

Mr. McAdoo also said that it gave him pleasure to say that one of the first persons to call him up on the telephone yesterday was Gen. Francis V. Greene, the present Police Commissioner, and that Gen. Greene had invited Mr. McAdoo to call at 300 Mulberry Street at once, or at his convenience, and go thoroughly over the affairs of the department with the present Commissioner.

"This action on the part of Gen. Greene was very considerate and courteous," said Mr. McAdoo, "and I appreciate it fully. When I told the Commissioner that it would be impossible for me to meet him immediately, he offered to place himself and the department at my disposal at any time, or to wait several hours at headquarters if I wished to come up later to-day. I told him it would be impossible for me to do anything until next week, and I shall probably avail myself of his offer on Tuesday. I will remain in town over Christmas but on Saturday expect to go to Lakewood to remain until Tuesday morning."

Mr. McAdoo declined to give any inkling concerning his prospective deputies. He was asked if there was any likelihood of appointing ex-Chief John McCullagh a deputy, or of naming ex-Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy, at present the Tammany leader in the Twenty-third district.

"I cannot answer that question now," said Mr. McAdoo. "Mr. McCullagh has been recommended to me for the appointment as first deputy, but I have decided nothing. Mr. McAvoy also has been recommended to me, and his name is under consideration. I believe he is a good man. Further I can say nothing."

Throughout Tammany circles yesterday it was freely predicted that McAvoy would be made first deputy, and it was said that McCullagh is no longer seriously considered as a probability. Henry F. Haggerty, the law partner of State Senator McCarren, is by general consent the most likely man for Deputy Commissioner for the Brooklyn Borough.

In connection with Mr. McAdoo's appointment as Police Commissioner, an interesting story was told in political circles yesterday, the facts coming from one of the present Supreme Court Justices. It is said that when John D. Long became Secretary of the Navy under President McKinley he found McAdoo in office as Assistant Secretary, and urged him to continue, but the latter declined, saying that he should get out for political reasons if nothing else. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts sought to have Secretary Long name Theodore Roosevelt as the Assistant Secretary, but Secretary Long believed Roosevelt too erratic and hasty for the place.

He finally consented to rely on the judgment of Mr. McAdoo concerning the fitness of Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. McAdoo favored the appointment of Mr. Roosevelt, and worked for it as well, with the result that Roosevelt became the Assistant Secretary to succeed McAdoo.

As Mr. Roosevelt, through his appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, got the real start that carried him into the Spanish-American war, and out of it into the Governorship of New York, followed by rapid stages to the Vice Presidency, and then the Presidency itself, the story presents the general claim that Mr. McAdoo had very much to do with making Mr. Roosevelt the important personage he is to-day.

POLICE HEROES REWARDED.

Just before he left his office Commissioner Greene called before him the nine policemen whom he had selected as deserving of the cash prizes offered by the Directors of the Riot Relief Fund. Each man got $100. They were Patrolmen Michael J. Coyne of the Delancey Street Station, Joseph M. McNierney of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, Christopher C. O'Brien of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, Joseph C. Osborne of the Highbridge Station, Thomas F. Meade of the Harbor Squad, and David J. Goss of the West One Hundredth Street Station; Roundsman James F. Connors of the West One Hundredth Street Station, John F. Dwyer, sailing master, and James W. Hallock, pilot of the police boat Patrol.

MORE CITY APPOINTEES

Two Additional Commissioners Named by Mayor-Elect.

John T. Oakley Secures the Department of Water Supply and George E. Best That of Bridges.

Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, JOHN T. OAKLEY $7,500

Bridge Commissioner, GEORGE E. BEST 7,500

With the announcement of the above appointments, as supplemental to the lists which he had given out earlier in the week, Mayor-elect George B. McClellan said yesterday that he would rest from his appointment-making until after Christmas.

He will not give out any further selections until to-morrow at the earliest, and probably not before next Monday night. To-day he will spend quietly at his new home, 10 Washington Square North, taking advantage of what leisure he may obtain prior to assuming the duties of office in one week more.

That John T. Oakley would obtain an excellent position under the new administration has been conceded from the first, when Mr. Oakley was not again given the nomination for Sheriff, for which office he ran two years ago, when the entire Tammany ticket was defeated. For several days it has been understood that Oakley would land in the Water Department.

Best's appointment to be Bridge Commissioner, however, was a general surprise, and especially so to the Brooklyn end of the organization. Even in Tammany Hall, Best's nomination to head the Bridge Department was a surprise, while State Senator Patrick H. McCarren was a sadly disappointed man at being unable to secure the place for James H. Tully, who had been advanced as the Brooklyn candidate for this place, which Brooklyn believed should have gone to that borough.

To placate the Brooklyn organization it is understood that a practical promise has been made by the Mayor-elect and Charles F. Murphy that Tully shall receive the appointment of Charities Commissioner, which place has been offered to Thomas H. Mulry, who declined it. In addition, Brooklyn is understood to have been promised two places on the Board of Taxes and Assessments, instead of the usual one. Ex-Senator Frank A. O'Donnell, who comes from Murphy's own Eighteenth District, and who is the Treasurer of Tammany Hall, is slated for the Presidency of the Tax Commission, with a salary of $8,000, while the other two Commissionerships, with their attendant salaries of $7,000 each, have been promised to James Kane, leader of the Third Brooklyn District, and to Arthur C. Salmon, Treasurer of the Kings County General Committee.

In addition to these appointments it was said last night that the Mayor-elect has practically decided to make Dr. H. A. C. Anderson the Health Commissioner, Patrick H. Keahon the Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and Willis Holly the Park Commissioner for Manhattan and Richmond, which carries with it the Presidency of the Park Board. These three appointments are looked for in the next batch. Dr. Anderson is a leading German and had charge of the German Bureau at the McClellan headquarters in the last campaign; Keahon is the Tammany leader in the Seventh District, while Holly was secretary of the Park Board during the Van Wyck administration.

It also was semi-officially announced yesterday that William Dalton, leader of the Eleventh District, will be appointed Superintendent of Public Works under Borough President Ahearn; that Timothy Mahony, one of Isaac A. Hopper's men in the Thirty-first District, will be Superintendent of Buildings under the Borough President, and that Matthew F. Donahue, leader in the Twenty-first District, will be Superintendent of Sewers under the same chief. Frank J. Goodwin has been promised the deputyship under Water Commissioner Oakley, and Charles Collins will be Deputy Commissioner under Dock Commissioner Featherson. Joseph W. Savage, one of the leading Tammany orators during recent campaigns, has been promised the headship of an important bureau under the Borough President.

Oakley, who has been made Water Commissioner, is one of the best known and most popular leaders in Tammany Hall, and there is general rejoicing over his appointment. His followers in the Fourteenth district, where he is the leader, held a general celebration last night over the announcement. He has been an Alderman and a Councilman, was at one time a clerk in the Street Cleaning Department, and later a clerk in the old Superior Court, which since has been abolished. He was the candidate for Sheriff two years ago, and ran away ahead of his ticket, although defeated by William O'Brien in the Fusion landslide of 1901.

He was thought to be in line for a second nomination this year, but when Mitchell L. Erlanger was named instead it was openly admitted that Oakley had been promised a good place in the administration in the event of election. Oakley was born in the old Fourteenth Ward in 1863, and after a public school education took a two years' course at the New York University. In 1884 he was appointed index clerk in the County Register's office and later held a clerkship in the law division of the Custom House and was made Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue. He was elected an Alderman in 1892, re-elected in 1894, and entered the Municipal Council in 1897, becoming its Vice President. At various times he has owned interests in important liquor stores in his district.

George E. Best, the new Commissioner of Bridges, has been for the past two years a special agent of the City Trust Company. He was a confidential clerk to Mayors Grant and Gilroy, and for a number of years he has been the right-hand man of Daniel F. McMahon, the Tammany leader in the Seventeenth District. During the Van Wyck administration Best was Deputy Commissioner of Charities, and before that time had variously occupied positions in the Park Department of the Bronx and as secretary under the late Thomas Brennan when he was Commissioner of Charities and Corrections in the old days, when the two present departments were combined in one. He is about fifty years old.

Mayor-elect McClellan took a flying yesterday to the City Hall and to the County Court Justice James O'Gorman, he was sworn in. Controller Grout also was sworn. Col. McClellan went from the Court House to the City Clerk's office and personally filed his attested oath. Afterwards the Mayor-elect went over to the Stewart Building and remained in private conversation with the Controller for half an hour. He said it had only been a friendly call and that appointments had not been discussed. Later Controller Grout said the samething.

Charles F. Murphy was at Tammany Hall for a time yesterday, and was besieged by office seekers, who crowded about him. Mr. Murphy had little encouragement for any of them, and declined to speak for publication, referring everybody to the Mayor-elect for news of appointments.

COMMISSIONER GREENE ACTS.

Capt. Piper Reports on Dr. Myers's Charge in Regard to Brooklyn Poolrooms.

Police Commissioner Greene yesterday wrote to Deputy Commissioners Ebstein and Piper asking them to report as soon as possible what steps had been taken to suppress poolrooms, and also instructing them to communicate with all the Inspectors by telephone and learn from them what steps they had taken to suppress poolrooms in their districts. The action was taken on account of a communication from the Rev. Cortland Myers, alleging that certain poolrooms are openly doing business in Brooklyn, and have been in existence during the greater part of the year.

The Inspectors also have been called upon for immediate reports.

Deputy Commissioner Piper sent in a detailed statement of the work done, saying that many places watched and raided had presented sufficient evidence for convictions, while in other cases the required evidence had been unobtainable. Aspersions were cast upon the work of the Rev. Dr. Myers's society, in locating alleged poolrooms.

TRAIN WRECK VICTIMS TOTAL SIXTY-FOUR

Nearly All Who Lost Life Were Scalded to Death.

THIEVES ROB THE DEAD

Somebody's Carelessness in Loading a Freight Car Caused the Wreck—Heroes Among the Survivors.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 24.—In the morgues and hospitals here this evening a poll of the victims of last night's wreck of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's "Duquesne limited" was completed. It showed that there were sixty-four persons dead and nine injured.

To-day Connellsville has been thronged with morbidly curious people attracted by the wreck. Friends and relatives of those who suffered death or injury in the crash who came to this city found it difficult to get into the places where those they sought lay, so dense were the crowds that surrounded the buildings. Companies of guards had to be organized to drive back those who had no right there.

Considerable money was found on some of the dead, and, tightly sewn in a belt on one man, was more than $400, which was afterward placed in the First National Bank.

Connellsville has never in her history passed through such intense excitement as now has taken hold of the town. Hearses and ambulances all last night and to-day have been rattling over the narrow streets hurrying the injured to the hospitals, the dead to the morgues. Undertakers have been overworked, and additional assistance has been secured from every nearby town. The supply of coffins in Connellsville was far from being sufficient, and orders for more coffins have been telegraphed to Pittsburg.

Undertakers are besieged with telegrams giving instructions for the disposal of the bodies. Some ask for the bodies to be held, while others ask that they be sent at once. Many of the victims of the wreck have been robbed. There are several who are known to have had large amounts of money and jewelry on their persons. Not a single cent was found in the pockets of several of these, and it was plainly visible that rings had been taken from the fingers. Robbers were on the scene early, and before many of the rescuers arrived they had secured considerable booty, much of which consisted of baggage and handbags that had been tossed about the cars in the wreck.

Coroner Arthur Hagen of Fayette County arrived in Connellsville to-day and immediately swore in the Coroner's jury. The jury is now viewing the bodies and taking evidence as to the cause of the disaster. It has been learned that the car that dropped the timbers which wrecked the limited was Gondola No. 3,087 of the Nickel Plate Road. It was loaded with huge ties three days ago at Friendship, Md., and billed for New Castle, Penn. Superintendent J. F. Irwin of the Baltimore and Ohio declares the blame must be fastened on those who loaded the lumber on the car. His theory is that the stakes at the side of the gondola were weak and gave way under the tension of the car when it rounded the curve. Superintendent Irwin has addressed inquiries to both the starting points and the destination of the car and will make a thorough investigation.

"I expect to learn to-morrow the condition of the car on its arrival at New Castle," said Mr. Irwin to-night, "and we have started a rigid inquiry as to the care taken in loading."

Mr. Irwin says there is absolutely no truth in the rumor that train wreckers purposely derailed the train.

"This could not have been possible," he said. "No human being could have achieved what that accident did. Merest chance and the possible carelessness of some one are the causes."

Many stories of courage and heroism were told by survivors to-day. None excels that of the brave and fearless work of Benjamin Nichols, steward of the dining car. When the terrible slide of the engine over the sleepers dragged the train, whirling sidewise along the road, Nichols was thrown from one side of the car to the other, but before the car came to a standstill he was making his way forward.

The smoker had been reduced to a mass of splinters and twisted iron. The crash had torn the escape valve from the top of the boiler, and the steam was shooting in great stifling volumes into the car which had been lodged on top of it, choking to death the struggling passengers who had been pinned fast in the wreckage.

PLUCKY STEWARD'S GOOD WORK.

The escaping steam was the first thing that attracted the attention of the plucky steward. Taking his coat off he ripped it into pieces and, at the risk of his life, plugged up the pipe and shut off the escape.

This gave temporary relief. The wind cleared the car of the hot vapor for a few moments, and those moments Nichols improved by carrying out one of the injured, the first he could lay his hands on. He carried the man out through a window and placed him on the frozen ground. Then he returned to the car.

By this time other rescuers had arrived. Together they took out five, and then Nichols was overcome by heat and exhaustion and had to be taken away. After he had been refreshed he returned and worked until nearly daybreak.

Louis Hilgot, conductor of the train, was in the second day coach when the crash came. D. W. Hills, porter on one of the sleeping cars, said that as soon as he could get off his car he went forward and heard some one shouting from the top of the bank, and he recognized it as Hilgot's voice. How the man had been thrown there nobody could describe. He was in terrible agony, Hills said, but shouted at the top of his voice:

"I am scalded to death, but for God's sake some of you get a red lamp, and go flag No. 49 or she will be on us."

No. 49 was the west-bound passenger due to arrive at that point at about the time of the wreck. It was flagged by Thomas J. Baum, baggagemaster at Hazelwood, who, unable to find a light, set fire to his coat, and waved it across the track, thus causing the train to stop before it plunged into the wreckage.

NEW YORKERS IN THE WRECK.

Two Reports of Local Victims Not Verified—How Wife of the Third Learned of Husband's Death.

The local police yesterday received a dispatch from the Chief of Police at Pittsburg stating that John Addison and John Seamean had been killed in the Baltimore and Ohio wreck at Connellsville, and asking them to notify the relatives.

In the City Directory the police found that a John Addison, real estate dealer of 115 Broadway, lived at 5 Attorney Street. To an inquiry made at the latter address Mrs. Addison said that her husband was alive and well. There is a nephew of the same name, however, a travelling salesman, whose present whereabouts were not known to her.

According to the directory there is a John Seaman at 361 West Thirty-sixth Street. He is not known there, the police say. There is no John Seamean in the directory.

A pathetic story connected with the wreck is that of Mrs. Edith Morrison, a laundress employed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Just a year ago she married Harold B. Morrison, a sheet metal worker, in Pittsburg. Then the couple moved to Haslewood, Penn. After a little while Morrison became ill and had to go to a hospital. Mrs. Dunn, the head laundress at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, is a friend of Mrs. Morrison, and she gave the latter work.

A few weeks ago Morrison recovered and was able to go back to work. He saved up his money for a home for his wife, and she worked on here and saved her money for the same purpose. The husband and wife planned to spend their Christmas together here in New York, and to get a little home with their savings. Yesterday morning Mrs. Morrison went down to meet her husband and was told the train was late. She bought a paper and read of the wreck. In the afternoon she purchased another paper, which mentioned her husband as one of the victims, he having been identified by letters on his person which she had written him.

Charged with Misappropriating Funds.

G. F. Webber of 189 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who formerly was connected with the Waldorf Automobile Company of 8 West Thirty-fourth Street, caused the arrest last night of Herman Weilbacher, thirty-two years old, a clerk of 159 West Thirty-fourth Street, on a charge of misappropriating funds of the company, said to be between $300 and $500. Weilbacher was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where he was locked up. The prisoner said that the arrest was a mistake.

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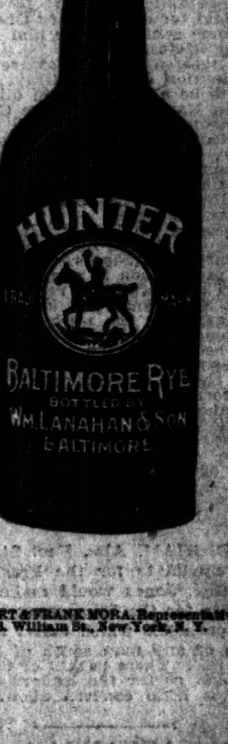
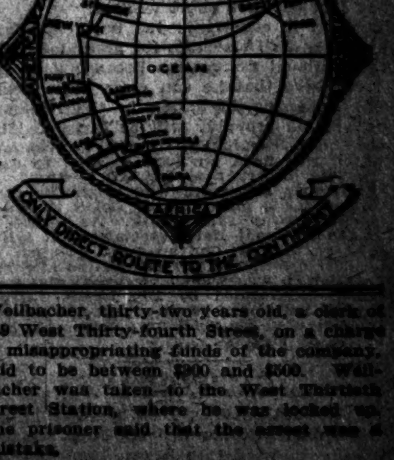


A. B. HART & FRANK MORA, Representatives, 35 William St., New York, N. Y.



WHOM DEMOCRATS FAVOR FOR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

State Sentiment Shows Gorman, Parker, Gray, Olney, and Hearst Leading.

"FAVORITE SONS" TO BE URGED BY NINE STATES

W. J. Bryan Eliminated From the List of Possibilities—Generally Realized That New York's Vote is Essential to Democratic Success and a Disposition Manifested to Accept New York's Candidate.

With a view to ascertaining the sentiment of the Democracy of the country on the subject of a candidate for President in 1904, THE NEW YORK TIMES recently sent instructions to its correspondents in the principal cities of the forty-five States to get expressions from the leading Democratic politicians in their commonwealths and to report the consensus of opinion. The correspondents were instructed to ascertain first whether or not their State would have a candidate for the nomination whose name would be presented to the convention, and, second, which of the men generally spoken of as available candidates the State would be most likely to favor in the event that the State had no candidate of its own, or in the event that the candidate put forward by the State was found to stand no show of nomination after the convention had assembled.

While the responses indicate that the sentiment among Democrats as to Presidential candidates is still unformed in a majority of the States, they furnish considerable enlightment as to the manner in which that sentiment may finally crystallise.

The sentiment that New York's vote will be essential to Democratic success in the coming Presidential contest seems to be general, and, this being so, Democrats everywhere show a tendency to be for the man "who can carry New York." It is this sentiment which largely forms the basis of the boom for Judge Alton B. Parker, Chief Justice of the New York Court of Appeals.

The fact that New York Democrats have put forward Judge Parker as a man who would stand an excellent show of carrying the State against President Roosevelt, or any other candidate who might be named by the Republicans, has caused his candidacy to be regarded favorably in many States where little is known about him beyond the fact that he is a jurist holding the position of greatest dignity in New York's judiciary.

The replies further show that the men who are regarded generally as those who will be the leading candidates are Senator Gorman of Maryland, Judge Parker of New York, Mr. Olney of Massachusetts, Judge Gray of Delaware, and Congressman Hearst of New York.

The absence of sentiment in favor of the renomination of Mr. Bryan is notable. While it is evident that he still has an influential following in many of the States, and is the recognized leader of the Democracy in Nebraska, Mr. Bryan is everywhere regarded as being out of consideration as a candidate in 1904.

If present intentions are carried out no less than nine States will present to the convention the names of "favorite sons." These States, and the men of their choice, are as follows: Illinois, Congressman James R. Williams; Rhode Island, Gov. Garvin; Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Pattison; Missouri, Senator Cockrell; Montana, Senator Clark; Oregon, Gov. George E. Chamberlain; Texas, Senator Culberson; Iowa, Congressman Martin J. Wade, and Kentucky, Henry Watterson.

Senator Gorman appears to be most favored in States where there is a protection sentiment among the Democrats. The explanation of this probably is to be found in the attitude which Senator Gorman assumed on the Wilson tariff bill. Democrats who are not inclined to favor radical changes in the tariff are advocating his candidacy with some enthusiasm, but it does not appear that his support is confined to this class.

The strongest Parker sentiment is found in New York, Connecticut, Michigan, Idaho, New Jersey, Indiana, Tennessee, and Florida. It is evident that other States are disposed to throw their support to him the moment he is declared to be New York's candidate.

The probabilities are that New England will be solid for ex-Secretary Olney. There is also some sentiment for him in Indiana and other States.

The delegation from Delaware will urge the nomination of Judge Gray, and there appears to be a sentiment in other States, notably in Kansas, that Judge Gray would be the strongest candidate the Democrats could select in view of his conservative character, and because of the friends he made among the laboring people by his rulings as Chairman of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to settle the anthracite strike.

Congressman William R. Hearst appears to be the only one of the generally regarded available candidates who has established a propaganda in support of his candidacy. The information received indicates that his lieutenants are in almost every State engaged in the work of proselyting, and in some of the States their work seems to have been highly successful. According to the reports received, Mr. Hearst stands the best chance of securing the delegations of California, Nevada, Wisconsin, and South Dakota, and from many other States information comes about the organization of Hearst clubs and the effort which is being made to rally the labor element to the espousal of Mr. Hearst's candidacy.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec. 24.—Alabama has no candidate for the Presidency, although Gov. Jones would make an excellent choice for the Democracy were it not for the prejudice which exists against the selection of any man south of Mason and Dixon's line. There is talk of Gorman and Parker, but so far the leaders have given themselves little concern about the matter.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 24.—Congressman William R. Hearst of New York is most favored by the Democrats of Arkansas for the nomination for President. Six papers in different parts of the State are carrying his name at the head of their editorial columns and are printing numerous articles booming his candidacy.

A boom for Judge Alton B. Parker of New York was started some months ago, but died out in a short while.

Hearst is considered the best candidate by Arkansas Democrats for presentation to the National Convention because it is believed here that he can carry New York. The Arkansas delegation to the National Convention probably will be instructed by the next Democratic State Convention, which will meet on June 4, 1904, to cast the vote of Arkansas for Mr. Hearst.

The only Arkansan who might be considered for a place on the ticket is Judge U. M. Rose of Little Rock. As President of the National Bar Association he delivered an address on the trust question at the last meeting of the association in Saratoga which was widely discussed and generally commended by Democrats. Judge Rose is sixty-nine years of age and recently celebrated his golden wedding. He is a native of Virginia.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The Democrats of California are showing singular apathy in regard to a candidate for the next Presidential election. There are no indications that any one is working for the nomination except William R. Hearst. If he can mask his work a few more months he may succeed in forming a strong organization, but if he gets out into the open he will arouse the fierce antagonism of the old-line Democrats.

Hearst's plan is to form a new Union Labor Party, and to this end his lieutenants have promised union labor leaders in San Francisco that Hearst will advance all the money needed to organize the labor element in California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Nevada, and Montana.

The proposition has pleased the labor leaders. It is to further this plan that Hearst has started his new daily paper in Los Angeles, and he will follow this up by starting another in Seattle. Many of the younger Democrats favor Hearst on account of his liberality, but the old-line Democrats will have nothing to do with him.

If California should have a "favorite son" he will be either James D. Phelan, three times elected Mayor of San Francisco, or Franklin K. Lane, who has run for Governor and for Mayor of San Francisco, but who suffered defeat on both occasions. Phelan is the ablest of the younger Californians, and he has large wealth and much ambition. This ambition, however, is directed toward the United States Senate. He has a pretty firm hold on the Democratic State organization, but he probably will not even attempt to get the complimentary vote of the California delegation for President.

Unless there is a great change in sentiment the prospects are that California will go heavily Republican at the next election, as the State is prosperous and the Democrats have no issues that will appeal to the people.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 24.—Among all the candidates who have received anything like prominent mention in connection with the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, Colorado Democrats have as yet no special preference. If the convention in its wisdom should conclude that it was advisable to have a man from the Rocky Mountain section on the ticket, the belief of the Colorado Democrats is that no better selection could be made than Charles J. Hughes, Denver's eminent lawyer.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—If Grover Cleveland had not declared in unmistakable terms that he could not be considered as willing to allow his name to go before the next Democratic National Convention he undoubtedly would have been the choice of Connecticut Democrats. With Mr. Cleveland out of the way, the trend of Democratic sentiment in the State seems to be in favor of Judge Alton B. Parker, who, although not personally known here, is regarded as the strongest man who can be found to lead an anti-Roosevelt fight.

Connecticut's favorite sons are Melbert B. Cary, who ran on the Democratic ticket for Governor at the last election, and Col. Norris G. Osborn of New Haven, Supreme Court Judge William Hammersley, Supreme Court Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, and ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller. Of these ex-Gov. Waller is probably the strongest.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 24.—Delaware is hoping that the National Democratic Convention will see the wisdom of nominating her most distinguished son, Federal Judge George Gray, for the Presidency. The Democrats of the State believe that he is the most available man that can be named. He is a man of broad experience. He has been Attorney General, United States Senator, member of the Peace Commission which concluded the terms of the Spanish war, and Chairman of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt to bring about the settlement of the anthracite coal strike.

Owing to his position on the bench Judge Gray has not been active in politics of recent years. With regard to the Southern question, he is in most hearty accord with "the white man's idea." He is not a rich man. He lives quietly and unostentatiously, surrounded by a cultured family, and in every way stands for the best that is in American life.

If his name should be brought before the convention it will have to be through the exertions of his friends and admirers. He is too modest to personally make a move in that direction.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Dec. 24.—Gorman has a great many friends in this State among those who lead the Democratic forces, but it is apparent that Judge Parker of New York is the favorite among this same class. They look upon Judge Parker as a man who has no enemies within the Democratic Party, and who has done nothing to subject himself to the severe criticism other candidates could expect were they to receive the nomination.

In Jacksonville a few weeks ago there was a movement inaugurated by labor leaders to organize Hearst clubs throughout the State. One was organized in this city, and it has a large membership. But soon after this occurred another club was organized for the New York journalist by other union men, and it has had a tendency to cast a damper upon the situation in this State so far as Mr. Hearst is concerned.

But there are several papers in the State advocating the nomination of Mr. Hearst, and some of them are enthusiastic in this work. There is not much probability, however, that this State will send a Hearst delegation to the next Democratic National Convention.

Hardly any attention has been paid to National politics on account of the very warm debates now going on between the rival candidates for State honors. Until these contests are settled Florida politicians will have little to say about the Presidential candidates.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 24.—For some months sentiment in Georgia has been crystallizing in favor of the nomination of Senator Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland by the Democratic Party in 1904. Always very popular with Georgia Democrats, Senator Gorman was greatly strengthened as a Presidential favorite by the result in Maryland in November.

Senator Gorman is considered by Georgia Democratic leaders as being very strong in the East, especially with the business interests.

Besides appealing to the business men, Senator Gorman, it is thought, would have the enthusiastic support of the machine element, as he has always been a straight party man. Although the very antithesis of Bryan, yet the few rabid Bryanites left in Georgia favor Gorman, inasmuch as he supported the Nebraskan in his campaigns.

The chief opposition to Gorman in Georgia is found among the stanch friends of Mr. Cleveland. These Cleveland men do not think Gorman dealt fairly by Mr. Cleveland during the latter's last term. But, although there are many Cleveland men in Georgia, they have had no voice in party management since the Bryan eclipse passed over the Democracy, and their opposition counts for little.

Clark Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution and Georgia member of the Democratic National Committee, is outspoken for Gorman.

While the Georgia leaders personally favor Gorman, they realize that, above all things, the Democratic nominee must be a man who will be acceptable to the Eastern Democrats and poll the full party strength in those normally Democratic States like New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, which went over to the Republicans rather than accept Bryanism. Hence the Georgia leaders are not fanatical in their preference for Gorman. They are willing to accept any man who can redeem the States named. As ex-Gov. Allen Candler quaintly puts it:

"Personally, we prefer Gorman, but we are for any Yankee that can beat Roosevelt."

IDAHO.

BOISE, Idaho, Dec. 24.—Just at present the outlook is that the Democratic State Convention will not instruct its delegation to the National Convention. If it should do so, however, it is more than likely that Judge Parker would receive the indorsement for the Presidential nomination and Senator Fred T. Du Bois of Idaho for the Vice Presidency. Judge Parker has many supporters in Idaho.

To be sure, the Idaho Democrats cling to Bryan with a fealty that cannot be shaken, but since he seems to have been relegated to the rear they are willing to accept Parker as a man embodying as near their ideals as they could expect to find in any man outside of Bryan.

Cleveland is generally abhorred among the Democrats, and could not carry a county in the State. Hill would be nearly as weak. Gorman would be acceptable after the convention dictum, but support of Hill or Olney or of several others who have been mentioned would be apathetic. Parker seems to be the favorite of the Idaho Democracy, a condition that has been brought about largely through the influence of Senator Du Bois.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Besides the active politicians few Illinois Democrats have given much thought as yet to the question of candidates for President. There has been a deal of talk among the party leaders and their lieutenants about the possible chance of Illinois furnishing the next standard bearer, but no concerted action has been taken. There has been no meeting of the State Committee and no conferences have been held, still there seems to be an extensive get-together movement in progress.

The general talk just now is for harmony that will enable the party to present a united front and be an important factor in the coming National Convention. For the time being, therefore, this matter seems to have supplanted practically all interest in the make-up of the National ticket.

However, when any of the Democratic leaders do turn their attention to the question of candidates, they agree that Illinois has plenty of available Presidential timber. In enumerating the various individual Democrats "big enough and of sufficient ability to fill the office," Mayor Carter H. Harrison's name always heads the list. But Mr. Harrison protests that he has no desire to be the candidate "this trip," and insists on being left out of the forecastings. Next to Mayor Harrison, Samuel Alschuler is undoubtedly the most popular choice, and no small number of the more conservative Democrats place him ahead of the Mayor. What is known as the Harrison element in Chicago has, through the Mayor, indorsed Congressman James R. Williams as Illinois's candidate for the Democratic nomination. This was done a day or two prior to the convening of the extra session of Congress. After an extended conversation with the Congressman, Mayor Harrison gave out an interview "boosting" him for the Presidency. Subsequently he was indorsed by the Chicago Democratic Club, the Harrison organization.

Congressman Benjamin F. Caldwell of Springfield, James A. Eckles, and Elmore Hearst of Rock Island have also been mentioned as availables. The Williams boom is for home purposes. That has been admitted. He is popular with and liked by all factions. The divided leaders wanted some one to rally around for the purpose of bringing their several camps of followers together, patching up their differences, and restoring harmony in the party. Congressman Williams was found to be the most available man for that purpose. Undoubtedly his name will go before the convention and he will be voted for by the Illinois delegation.

The split between Mayor Harrison and ex-Mayor John P. Hopkins has not been healed, and probably never will be. There is no likelihood of them getting together on any proposition that would require Mr. Hopkins to support Mr. Harrison for a nomination to any office. Mr. Hopkins, as Chairman of the State Committee, has absolute control of the State organization. He is meeting the leaders of every county and district as they come to Chicago and conferring with them regarding the situation in their respective communities.

Mr. Hopkins knows what the situation in Illinois is better than any other Democrat, and he believes that the convention will nominate an Eastern man. Since ex-President Cleveland has declared himself out of the field entirely it is understood that Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Eckles, Franklin MacVeagh, and all the other Democrats who were prominent in the sound-money movement of 1896 favor Judge Parker of New York. The leaders decline to talk for publication now, but according to their gossip there is no Gorman, no Hill, sentiment in the State.

In their harmony scheme Mr. Hopkins agrees that Mayor Harrison, by reason of his position, shall go to the convention as Delegate at Large and at the head of the State delegation. Mr. Harrison further wants to be selected National Committeeman to succeed Thomas Gahan. He probably will be.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 24.—The sentiment of Indiana Democrats on the Presidential question is divided at present. Gorman, Parker, Olney, Gray, and Hearst all have their supporters among the rank and file and leaders of the party. However, simultaneous with the meeting of the Democratic State Committee here this week a movement to line up the State for Judge Parker of New York appeared, and it is regarded as altogether probable that the Indiana delegation to the next National Convention will be pledged to the New York man as first choice.

The tip is being quietly passed around the State that the more powerful Democratic forces in the East have united on Parker as the man to push forward. Parker, it is said, is the one man who can carry New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, if any Democrat can, and that is the strongest appeal to Indiana Democrats.

"The Democratic candidate for President must be a man who may be relied upon to carry the Eastern States essential to success at the polls," said State Chairman William H. O'Brien, when asked to name his choice for the Presidential nomination. "I am open to conviction on that point. Judge Parker may be the man, or the developments of the next few months may show that Senator Gorman is the stronger."

Thomas Taggart, Democratic National Committeeman from Indiana, is for Parker, although he has authorized no statement to that effect, and it is understood that he is at the head of the movement to organize Indiana for the New York man. Some little significance is attached to this, inasmuch as Mr. Taggart is a candidate for the Chairmanship of the Democratic Committee and has been indorsed by the State Committee.

Senator Gorman unquestionably has many followers among Indiana Democrats, notwithstanding the fact that he was denounced by the Democratic State platform in 1894 for his opposition to the party's tariff measure. The Bryan wing of the party here inclines to the Maryland Senator, believing him to have been "regular" during the last two National campaigns. The Bryan Democrats look askance at Judge Parker, because they regard him as the legatee of ex-President Cleveland. Gray has a few supporters, Olney is the favorite of others, while Hearst is advocated by the free-silver extremists and the labor element.

Indiana will not urge "a favorite son," but if this State should be accorded a place on the ticket the man put forward, in all probability, will be either John W. Kern of Indianapolis or Benjamin F. Shively of South Bend. These two stand as the leaders of the Indiana Democracy to-day. The former was a candidate for Governor in 1900 and Mr. Shively was selected by the Democratic members of the Indiana General Assembly last Winter as the man to receive their complimentary votes for United States Senator.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 24.—Since the close of the Iowa Gubernatorial campaign the Democratic leaders of the State have turned their attention to the Presidential campaign of 1904, and as a result may present the name of Congressman Martin J. Wade of Iowa City for the Democratic nomination. They believe the nomination should go to a Western man, as it would serve to heal the breach between the gold and silver wings of the party, while the nomination of an Easterner would widen it. They are also in favor of "new timber"—a man who was not actively connected with the party in 1896 or 1900.

Martin J. Wade is the only Democrat in the Iowa Congressional delegation, and is the foremost man of the party in the State. He first entered politics in 1902, when he defeated William Huffman, the Republican nominee in the Second District, for Congress by a majority of about 1,100, although the district had been considered Republican by a majority of 2,000. He is a man of prepossessing appearance, a natural orator, and easily assumed the head of his party in the Gubernatorial campaign of 1903.

Iowa Democrats will not hearken to the idea of W. R. Hearst being the Democratic nominee in 1904. If the nominee must be an Eastern man they pledge their allegiance to Judge Parker of New York. W. J. Bryan and Grover Cleveland are not considered possibilities.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 24.—Since the last Presidential election the fates have decreed that the Populist Party will no longer be a factor in the contest of 1904. The great body of Populists have recognized this condition, and fully 70 per cent. of the members have decided to cast their lot with the Democracy on National lines if the nominee of that party for President shall be one who voted the ticket during the last two campaigns.

William J. Bryan is already eliminated as far as Kansas is concerned. While a large majority of the Democrats of Kansas as well as the Populist acquisition have confidence in Mr. Bryan, and believe in his honesty and sincerity, they recognize that a leader who can command the support of the anti-free-silver wing must be chosen.

The Kansas Democrats are looking to the East for a candidate. Ex-Gov. Pattison of Pennsylvania is one Eastern Democrat who would suit them if it could be demonstrated that he had a reasonable show of carrying his own State.

There seems to be little sentiment among Kansas Democrats for Judge Parker of New York. Of those interviewed, only ex-Mayor Parker of Topeka favored his nomination. The consensus of opinion was that Judge Parker has been too closely allied with David B. Hill to win Kansas support.

The man who is regarded as the most conservative and who would receive the united support of the Western Democrats, and especially in Kansas, is Judge Gray of Delaware. As a member of the Anthracite Strike Commission, the Kansas leaders declare, he won the confidence and respect of the people of the entire country. There has not been a single objection found by any Kansas Democrat to Judge Gray as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. If Gray shall become a candidate, and if ex-Gov. Francis of Missouri will permit his name to be used for the Vice Presidency, it is almost certain that the delegation will be instructed to vote for them.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24.—During the Gubernatorial contest Henry Watterson's name was mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for President. In a characteristic editorial in his paper, Col. Watterson denied that he sought such preference from his party, and declared that he could not be dragged into the filth and slime of a scramble for that office.

At different times since then, Col. Watterson has suggested other men for the nomination for the Presidency, among them Judge Parker of New York, Senator Gorman, and Joseph W. Folk of St. Louis.

The editorial columns of The Courier Journal have been full of matter during the past two years bearing on the coming nomination for the Presidency, and the platform on which the nominee must stand. At no time in his career as an editorial writer has Mr. Watterson entered more vigorously into a fight for the party.

In the State canvass, which resulted in the biggest Democratic victory in twenty years, Mr. Watterson is credited with having had more to do with the victory than perhaps any other influence.

The Democrats of the State therefore feel closer to him than they have since 1896, and he is in a position to get anything from the party here that he might ask. He will go to the National convention as a delegate-at-large from this State, and it is likely that he will have his old-time position on the Platform Committee. It is also likely that a delegation will be sent that will insist on his name being presented to the convention for the nomination for the Presidency.

This sentiment was recently voiced by Allie W. Young, Chairman of both the State Central and Executive Committees. He said unequivocally that he was for Mr. Watterson for President above every one else.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—There is little or no speculation among Louisiana Democrats about the Democratic Presidential nominee. Some of the Louisiana papers are advocating John H. Kirby, the "Texas Lumber King," for the Democratic nomination for the Vice Presidency on the ground that the South should have its industries represented on the National ticket. But so far as the nominee for President is concerned Louisiana is waiting to hear from the North.

MAINE.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 24.—Few of the Democratic leaders have any decided opinions as yet concerning the party's Presidential nomination. Most of them say that it is far too early to pick candidates—that between now and the time for the holding of the convention things may happen, and that no man can tell at present who will be the most available or desirable candidate.

While some look favorably upon Judge Parker of New York, there is no decided preference for him. Gorman seems to be out of the question with Maine men. McClellan is scarcely spoken of, while Hearst is regarded as a joke, although down in Knox County they have formed a Hearst Club. In spite of his two defeats Bryan still has many warm admirers in the State.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 24.—Arthur Pue Gorman, for over twenty years leader and practically ruler of the Democratic Party in Maryland, is the choice of the rank and file of the Democracy of his State for the nomination for President.

Newspapers in various parts of the country, after the recent Democratic victory in the State, directed their correspondents here to learn whether Mr. Gorman would be a candidate. They could get nothing from the Senator, but close political friends assured the newspaper men that the Maryland delegation to the next convention would be solid for Gorman.

The Senator himself is the only man who can answer the question as to whether he will be a candidate. If he could be induced to break his sphinxlike silence on this important matter no doubt he would say: "It all depends," meaning that he would maintain the same attitude as he did twelve years ago, or at least until the general sentiment throughout the country became more crystallized. One of his closest friends in Maryland says that Mr. Gorman will not be a candidate unless he sees a strong chance for his nomination, and that he will not seek the nomination, even with a good prospect of getting it, if it should appear that it would only be leading a forlorn hope.

Nearly all the leading Democratic business men in Maryland favor Gorman's candidacy because of his well-known conservatism in National affairs and his soundness on the money question. Bankers and merchants, lifelong Democrats in Baltimore who voted against Bryan, say they would support Gorman because they believe that the financial and commercial interests of the country would be sound and safe under his administration. They point to his long record in the Senate as an illustration of his standing in this respect.

There are some of Mr. Gorman's friends in Maryland, however, solid men of the State, who fear that he would be too vulnerable a candidate because of his record as a political "boss" and the head of the Democratic machine which for many years completely dominated the State. All sorts of election frauds and crookedness were charged against the Gorman machine by the independent element in the Democratic Party. For many years they fought it, and finally, in 1895, thousands of Democrats voted with the Republicans, overthrew the machine, and elected Lloyd Lowndes, the only Republican Governor of Maryland for thirty years.

During the recent campaign Senator Gorman, in his two speeches, declared the race issue the leading one, and charged President Roosevelt with forcing it upon the country. The report was then circulated that Gorman would seek to make the negro question a National issue. But Mr. Gorman has not had a word to say about the negro question since the State election, and it is reported that he will discourage any very radical measure of disfranchisement at the coming session of the Legislature.

The warning cry of "negro domination" served its purpose in the State campaign, and it is not at all likely that Mr. Gorman will make it a National issue. In fact, he said in his last speech of the campaign that it was a State issue, and he has since told his friends that he still so considers it.

Whatever may be Mr. Gormans's private view of his Presidential prospects, his Maryland friends are preparing to boom him for the nomination. He has not told them that he is not, nor that he will not be a candidate. Hence they think themselves justified in doing what others outside the State are doing—urging him as the most available candidate the Democrats can nominate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The Massachusetts Democracy will present to the National Convention the name of Richard Olney as its candidate for President. This course was decided upon last Summer. It was purposely held in abeyance at the State Convention in the Fall from motives of policy.

While Mr. Olney will not be an active candidate, it is entirely safe to assert that he will allow the use of his name and will accept if nominated.

At the convention which will be held to choose delegates to the National Convention, Mr. Olney's candidacy will be formally indorsed with the hearty approval of Col. Gaston and the other party leaders.

Mr. Olney is now sixty-eight years of age, but his physical and mental vigor are unimpaired. It is not thought that the fact of Mr. Olney having been a member of Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet will operate against him among the Democrats who are antagonistic to Mr. Cleveland, because Mr. Olney took no part in the campaign of 1896, and in the campaign of 1900 came to Mr. Bryan's support on the imperialistic issue.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 24.—A son of ex-Vice President Adlai Stevenson has spent some time in Detroit recently for the purpose of sounding Michigan Democrats on the candidacy of William R. Hearst for President. He got very little encouragement. Most of those who were approached by Mr. Hearst's emissary informed him that their preference was for Judge Alton B. Parker of New York.

The feud between ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson and D. J. Campau is still being waged, and even if Michigan had a man of Presidential size it would be difficult to unite these two factions in his support. William C. Maybury, who for seven years has been Mayor of Detroit, has been regarded as one of the most prominent Democrats in the State, but his reluctance to take a positive stand on any of the great National issues has prevented him from receiving any especial amount of National attention. Besides, the advertising he was given recently in Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow's report on the postal frauds has not helped him.

Michigan, therefore, is compelled to look beyond its borders for Democratic Presidential timber, and the gaze of most of the Democrats of standing appears to be directed toward Judge Parker.

MINNESOTA.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 24.—Minnesota has no candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. The Democrats of the State are waiting for sentiment upon the available candidates in other sections to form before determining upon their choice. The disposition is to accept loyally any candidate whom New York and other Eastern States favor as the man most likely to bring success to the party.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 24.—Mississippi will have no candidate to offer to the Democratic National Convention. If there was any chance of the selection of a Mississippian the choice of the State undoubtedly would be United States Senator Hernando De Soto Money, who is to-day unquestionably the foremost statesman of the Commonwealth. Next to Senator Money Mississippi's most prominent political figure is Congressman John Sharp Williams, the minority leader of the House.

Political gossip at frequent intervals during the past year has coupled the name of United States Senator A. J. McLaurin with the Vice Presidential nomination, and the press of the State seems to be favorably impressed with Hearst and McLaurin as a ticket. Many of the politicians, however, while they would like to see McLaurin get the second place on the ticket, are not well disposed toward Hearst for the first place, and the fight to capture the State delegation will be a free for all. Present indications are that the delegation from Mississippi will go to the convention uninstructed.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 24.—United States Senator Francis Marion Cockrell is the choice of the Missouri Democrats for the Presidency. At a meeting held in Moberly last Fall every element of Missouri Democracy united in support of his name and pledging his return to the Senate if his candidacy for the Presidency fails through.

Missouri Democrats feel that Senator Cockrell would make an ideal nominee because of his high standing nationally, because of the fact that though he supported Bryan he is acceptable to the anti-Bryan element, and that he would stand for equilibrium in dealing with weighty affairs.

Though Senator Cockrell was a Confederate soldier, he commands the respect and admiration of all of the Union element for his fair-mindedness and loyalty to the Government. While he is not an avowed candidate for the nomination, he has written a public letter in which he stated that if the party in Missouri saw fit to honor him, he would willingly allow himself to stand for the place.

Outside of Cockrell, little is heard of other candidates in Missouri. Both Parker and Gorman have friends here and some work is being done for both in a quiet way.

MONTANA.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 24.—It is highly probable that the delegation from this State will be instructed to vote for United States Senator W. A. Clark for the Democratic nominee for President if he will consent to the use of his name. It is pointed out by the admirers of Senator Clark that he would be especially strong among the business men of the country. Moreover, he is highly regarded by the laboring classes because of the fact that in his Butte mines and smelters he pays the highest wages known to the craft. Still another feature of the proposed candidacy of Senator Clark is the fact that he has always been a liberal contributor to the party organization both in the State and Nation.

Senator Clark is not radical in his political views—indeed, he is more of the Randall type of Democracy, in that he believes in a tariff that will protect American industries.

Should Senator Clark decline to permit the use of his name the Montana Democrats will be "at sea." Up to the time he put himself out of the race Grover Cleveland was considered by National Committeeman J. S. M. Neill to be the most available candidate. Judge Parker and Senator Gorman have followings, while with the rank and file Bryan is still warmly regarded.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 24.—William Jennings Bryan is the only "favorite son" of Nebraska who can possibly be looked forward to as a candidate, or as available timber for the next Democratic nominee for President. Mr. Bryan is the only Democrat of National fame in the State, and there is not the least suspicion that a new leader will arise from the Nebraska prairies.

However, among Bryan's personal friends his possible candidacy is not discussed, and his statement that he will not be a candidate is taken literally.

Should Bryan change his mind and decide to become a candidate, he will undoubtedly have the solid Nebraska delegation to the convention. Despite any statement which may have appeared to the contrary, Mr. Bryan is still the leader of the Nebraska Democracy, and there will be no disputing his right to control the State delegation when the time comes, even to casting it for himself.

NEVADA.

CARSON CITY, Nev., Dec. 24.—Nevada will send a solid delegation to the Democratic National Convention instructed to vote for the nomination of William R. Hearst of New York for President.

Nevada Democrats will repudiate any candidate who belongs to the wing of the party that failed to give loyal support to the regular ticket in the last two National campaigns.

For more than twelve years the State has been Democratic. It was made so by the disaffection of Silver Republicans.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 24.—The Democrats of New Hampshire favor the nomination as the party's Presidential candidate of any man who can carry the State of New York as against Theodore Roosevelt. They believe that there is more than a possibility of Democratic success in the next campaign if this man can be found.

It is known that True L. Norris of Portsmouth, the member of the Democratic National Committee from New Hampshire, has a great regard for Senator Arthur Pue Gorman, whom he regards as the most sagacious leader now in the active service of the party.

Mayor J. J. Doyle of Nashua, who will be one of the delegates to the convention, is outspoken in favor of William R. Hearst of New York.

Very many leading Democrats in this State have high personal regard for Richard Olney, of Massachusetts, considering him one of the great men of the Nation, but they are frank to say that they do not expect to see him a Presidential candidate.

The Cleveland movement had very little support in New Hampshire, several prominent Democrats who would naturally have been found in its support having gone over to the Republican ranks during the last few years.

Others of the old guard who have remained in line are earnest in their expressed desire that George Gray of Delaware may be prevailed upon to allow the use of his name.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 24.—Only in the event of the declination of ex-President Grover Cleveland being set at defiance will New Jersey go to the Democratic National Convention committed to the support of a candidate for the Presidential nomination. If there is any chance of nominating Mr. Cleveland, in the face of his disinclination to the use of his name, the New Jersey delegates to the Democratic Convention will undoubtedly be instructed to support him, as in 1884, until the last gun is fired. New Jersey Democrats believe that Mr. Cleveland can carry the State, and, more, that he is the only Democrat who can carry it.

There is no agreement as to who might be the second choice of the delegation, in the event of Mr. Cleveland being out of the running, but the declaration of Robert Davis, the Hudson leader, in favor of Justice Parker of New York just after renewing his alliance with ex-Senator James Smith, the State leader, with whom he had been at war, is regarded as somewhat significant.

NEW YORK.

If the State delegation to the Democratic National Convention should be instructed to vote for a New York man for the Presidential nomination Judge Alton B. Parker, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, probably will be the State's choice. Ex-Gov. David B. Hill, who is generally credited with a desire for the nomination, apparently stands no chance of gratifying his ambition if he is to rely on support from his own State, and Congressman William R. Hearst, who is an active candidate, and who has gained some support in other States, does not appear to have made much headway at home with his boom.

Leader Murphy of Tammany Hall some time ago expressed his preference for Grover Cleveland, and notwithstanding the letter which Mr. Cleveland wrote to St. Clair McKelway, withdrawing himself from the contest, it is said by some who are close to Mr. Murphy that he has not yet entirely abandoned the notion that the party should call upon Mr. Cleveland to carry its standard in the coming contest.

Some weeks ago Senator McCarren, the leader of the Brooklyn organization, who is said to be ambitious to succeed David B. Hill as State leader, had a conference in Washington with Senator Gorman, and this fact led to talk that perhaps Tammany might give its support to the Maryland Senator. Beyond the fact that Senator McCarren and Senator Gorman conferred, however, there did not appear to be any further basis for the report.

Immediately following the election of George B. McClellan as Mayor there was considerable talk of him as a Presidential possibility, but there has been less of this talk of late.

It is too early yet to predict what the attitude of the New York delegation will be in the National convention.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 24.—If the Democratic Party should decide to take its candidate for the Presidency next year from a Southern Democratic State, the party in this State would unanimously present the name of Gov. Charles Branley.

The delegation from this State to the National Convention will go unpledged. Senator Gorman is perhaps the strongest among the leading candidates. Senator Simmons has declared for him.

Judge Parker will have many friends should he be presented by the unanimous vote of New York. Among the financial and business interests in the State Mr. Cleveland is considered the strongest man in the party, and a number of the leaders are bold in the opinion that he is the only man who can win.

The Democrats of this State desire success, and they will be governed by the action of New York, Indiana, and Illinois. Any candidate will poll the full vote in this State if the platform is a reiteration of those of four and eight years ago.

The leaders prefer Senator Gorman, because he is a machine politician, and could be relied upon for that reason. They like him also for his opposition to the Force bill some years ago. Judge Parker is liked because it is believed that he would make a safe and conservative Executive. Cleveland is preferred because of his experience of eight years, because the material interests of the country would be safe in his hands, and because the present prosperous condition of the country would be maintained by him.

NORTH DAKOTA.

BISMARCK, N. D., Dec. 24.—If a poll of the old-line Democrats of the State had been taken previous to the publication of Mr. Cleveland's letter in which he absolutely declined to sanction the consideration of his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination, there is no doubt that Mr. Cleveland would have been the man most favored to lead the Democratic hosts. Since Mr. Cleveland's declination sentiment in this State may be said to be in a chaotic state. There is still a Bryan element in the State, but it is not thought that it will be the controlling element.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 24.—Since Tom L. Johnson's overwhelming defeat for Governor at the recent election, which is generally conceded to have removed him from the list of Presidential possibilities, Ohio can hardly be said to have any man who looms up as a likely candidate for the Democratic nomination, despite the fact that William J. Bryan has mentioned John W. Bookwalter of Springfield as a man upon whom the nomination could worthily be bestowed. No one in Ohio has taken Mr. Bryan's boom for Mr. Bookwalter seriously.

Though Ohio Democrats have no Presidential candidates, the fight that will be put up in this State will be of unusual interest because of the contest for supremacy between the two factions. John R. McLean, once Democratic candidate for Governor and an open enemy of Johnson, will try to wrest the control of the State from the defeated leader, and has already begun the carrying out of plans with the evident purpose of sending an anti-Johnson delegation to the next National Convention.

The fight will be carried right into Johnson's own home, (Cleveland,) and the strongest kind of an effort is to be made to keep the Mayor from becoming one of the delegates to the gathering that will name the Presidential candidate.

This will be hard to do, as Johnson and his lieutenants control the State machine at present. McLean is a hard fighter, however, and he will leave nothing undone to accomplish his purpose. As for Johnson, he is saying nothing and apparently is taking no interest in State politics. He says he has his duties as Mayor to look after.

It is not concealed that McLean's intention is not only to freeze out Johnson in Ohio, but to swing the Buckeye delegation to the aid of Senator Gorman of Maryland, who is considered among Ohio politicians generally to be the strongest Presidential aspirant yet mentioned among the Democrats. It is believed that with Gorman as a candidate the various factions of Ohio Democracy would unite, something that has to be done in this State before that party can ever hope for success.

OREGON

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 24.—No man in public life in Oregon possesses greater strength among the people than George E. Chamberlain, Democratic Governor of a hidebound Republican State. His name will be presented to the National Democratic Convention as Oregon's choice for the Presidency. He has been elected to every office to which he aspired since he came to this State in 1876. His popularity in Oregon may be gleaned from the fact that when he made his race for Governor in 1902 he obtained a majority of 250 over his Republican opponent, notwithstanding that the Congressional vote of the State in the same election was 15,000 Republican.

George Earle Chamberlain was born in Natchez, Miss., Jan. 1, 1854. He was graduated from Washington and Lee University in 1876 with the degrees of A. B. and B. L. He comes of a long line of capable, scholarly, and influential ancestors. His family came from England and first settled in Massachusetts at an early day. On both sides he comes of Revolutionary stock.

The second choice of the State will be William R. Hearst. He was a Coast man originally, and if Chamberlain cannot get the nomination the vote of Oregon will be behind the New Yorker.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—It is the intention of the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania to present the name of ex-Gov. Pattison to the Democratic National Convention for the nomination for President next year. This will be done, not with the expectation that he will be selected to lead the contest in the National campaign of 1904, but for the purpose of tying up the sixty-eight delegates from the Keystone State until they are needed to make certain the nomination of one of the aspirants who, if elected, will remember Pennsylvania when the Federal patronage is to be distributed by the next administration.

Pennsylvania leaders, therefore, apparently have no choice for the Democratic Presidential nomination outside of Pattison. If they have, they are carefully concealing it, as they cannot help thinking that any preference they would show for a particular candidate would only prejudice his chances, as the delegates from Democratic States would resent any attempt on the part of Pennsylvania, with its 300,000 Republican majority, to dictate the nominee.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 24.—In Gov. Garvin the Rhode Island Democrats have a "favorite son" whom they consider up to the Presidential standard. Their opinion of Gov. Garvin's qualifications to fill the highest office in the land has been backed up by no less eminent a Democrat than William J. Bryan, who on several occasions has referred to Gov. Garvin as the type of man who would make a good candidate for the Democratic Party in 1904.

There was quite a little talk about Gov. Garvin and the Presidency after Mr. Bryan made his first declaration in favor of the selection of a man of Gov. Garvin's type. While it is positively known that no concerted action relative to the candidacy of Gov. Garvin for the Democratic nomination for President had been taken, it can be stated that the Democratic leaders of Rhode Island are fully alive to the possibilities of the situation, and that if there is any warrant to believe that Gov. Garvin's name would be seriously considered, it will be presented to the convention.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 24.—South Carolina has no Presidential candidate, and there is no man among those from other States who have been mentioned who is conspicuously favored at this time. Any strong man friendly to the South and who can carry New York State will stand a good show of getting South Carolina's convention vote.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Dec. 24.—The indications are that Congressman William R. Hearst of New York is most favored by the Democrats of South Dakota for the nomination for President.

If there were any chance of the selection of a man from South Dakota for either place on the Democratic ticket the vote of the State's delegation would unquestionably be cast for ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 24.—If the Democrats of Tennessee were called on to express their choice for the Democratic Presidential nomination it probably would be for Judge Alton B. Parker of New York, but whether the Parker sentiment will remain intact until next Summer is problematical. The Democrats of one county (Franklin) out of ninety-seven in this State have officially declared themselves in favor of Judge Parker.

The availability of the other distinguished Democrats is discussed, and Gorman, Cleveland, Olney, and Hearst have champions, but Judge Parker's availability generally is recognized without argument.

The press of the State, notably the country papers, lean toward Parker and many are espousing his cause.

Leading politicians and officeholders [illegible]

...ems apparently in doubt as to the best ...ce for the party to make, indicate a ...rence for Judge Parker. He is favored ...the reason that he is regarded as level ...ded and conservative, has always sup...rted the regular ticket regardless of prej...ces, having a clean record as a public ...n, popular in a high degree in New ...k, and can go before the people of the ...ited States with unsoiled hands.

TEXAS.

DALLAS, Texas, Dec. 24.—The leading Democrats of the State favor United States Senator Culberson for the Democratic nomination for President, and it is not improbable that his name will be seriously put forward in the convention. They consider him a man of larger size intellectually than any of the candidates who have been mentioned as available. His successful administration as Governor showed him to be a man of splendid executive capacity. Conservative, yet broad-minded, he won the respect of all classes. The objection which might lie against the selection of a man from one of the other Southern States would not, it is believed, lie against a man from Texas, especially against a man of the new era like Senator Culberson.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 24.—Utah Democrats have not yet formulated an opinion as to who would be the strongest man for the Democrats of the country to put up for President in 1904. If Utah should have a chance to get a place on the ticket ex-Senator Frank Jenne Cannon of Ogden would be the man who would be urged.

VERMONT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 24.—F. W. McGettrick of St. Albans, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor at the last election and who would be Vermont's favorite son in the National Convention if there was any show of the selection of a Vermont man, says that he believes the wisest course for the Vermont Democrats would be to indorse Richard Olney, as he believes that Mr. Olney is likely to go into the convention with the solid support of New England. Mr. McGettrick was at one time known to favor the candidacy of William R. Hearst, but he has abandoned the notion that Mr. Hearst is the most available candidate for the party to select.

John W. Senter of Montpelier, the present Vermont member of the Democratic National Committee, has been in favor of Mr. Olney from the start. He says he considers him the greatest statesman in the Democratic ranks.

Almost without exception Democrats interviewed indorsed the opinions expressed by Messrs. McGettrick and Senter, and no name but that of Olney was mentioned seriously for the nomination.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Dec. 24.—Virginia, known as "The Mother of Presidents," realizes that there is no possible chance of the selection of a man from her borders as the Democratic nominee for President on account of the prejudices born of the civil war, which have not yet been outlived. If this State were accorded a place on the ticket her choice undoubtedly would be John Warwick Daniel, the senior Senator.

Sentiment on the Presidential contest has not yet been sufficiently formulated in this State to indicate who of the men generally considered available candidates Virginia Democrats are likely to prefer.

WASHINGTON.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 24.—If there should be any chance of the Pacific Coast being accorded a place upon the Democratic ticket, Washington would urge Hugh C. Wallace. Mr. Wallace was a member of the Executive Committee of the National Committee which conducted the campaign for Grover Cleveland in 1892. He has been the candidate of his party for United States Senator from Washington.

Connected with a number of the large enterprises of the Pacific Coast, Mr. Wallace has amassed a large fortune. He is an orator of marked ability, his address, "The Southerner in the West," delivered at the fifth banquet of the Southern Society in New York, being embodied in "Modern Eloquence," edited by the late Thomas B. Reed. He is a son-in-law of Chief Justice Fuller.

Washington as yet has no special preference among the other possible candidates for first or second place on the ticket.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, West Va., Dec. 24.—West Virginia Democrats are expressing no decided preference with regard to Presidential candidates. If West Virginia could have a place on the ticket her choice would be ex-Federal Judge Henry Clay Caldwell. Four years ago he was prominently mentioned in the Middle West as an available Presidential candidate.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 24.—Sentiment in Wisconsin seems to be favorable to the candidacy of William R. Hearst for the Democratic nomination for President. The few who are outspoken for other candidates say that the sentiment is manufactured by agents of the New York Representative, but the fact remains that the old warhorses of Wisconsin Democracy are rapidly falling into line under the influence of the men who are managing the Hearst campaign.

Ex-Gov. George W. Peck is the head of the movement in the State, and to his side are being rallied the Congressional district leaders in all sections. These men, in turn, are calling upon all the Democrats in their territory to aid in the nomination of the man they represent, and this work, it now appears, will result in the sending to the National Convention of a solid Hearst delegation.

The only antagonism that is now apparent is from Mayor David S. Rose, who may be brought into line, and from ex-Senator William F. Vilas. Both Mr. Rose and Mr. Vilas are believed to be supporters of Judge Parker of New York.

There is little sentiment for W. J. Bryan, this State having turned strongly against the Democracy when silver was the issue.

Mayor Rose of Milwaukee will figure in the race for the Vice Presidential nomination with the support of the Democracy of the State and city practically united once more after a split on the silver question which left Wisconsin hopelessly Republican.

WYOMING.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 24.—The Democratic Party in Wyoming, having been defeated successively since 1896, when Bryan carried the State, is practically disorganized. A strong effort, however, will be made by ex-Gov. J. E. Osborne, the sheep raiser, to pull the party together for a vigorous campaign in 1904. There are two elements in the Democratic Party in Wyoming as it stands to-day. The Bryan following, which is the stronger, and the "reorganizers." The latter look to Senator Gorman to lead the party to victory.

The "reorganizers," though numerically the weaker now, likely will prevail in the State Convention next year. There is a strong protection element in the Democratic Party in Wyoming on account of the sheep and wool industry, and this element regards Senator Gorman as the safe candidate. There is no Cleveland sentiment among Wyoming Democrats.

Vigorous Schuyler County Veterans.

Schuyler County is the home of several octogenarians and nonagenarians. Mrs. Betsey McClernan of Croton, now in her ninety-second year, helped her grandson on the farm during the past season, being especially fond of outdoor work. Her mother died at the age of 104.

Dr. William Gulick of Watkins, who represented the county in the Legislatures of 1876 and 1877, is still engaged in the practice of medicine, in spite of the fact that he recently celebrated his eighty-ninth birthday.

Dr. Robert Bell of Monterey, aged eighty-nine years, is also practicing his profession, and he lately became the defendant in a breach of promise suit.

Richard Hoagland, a Mecklenburg blacksmith, is hammering away at the forge in spite of his eighty-four years. He recently made a record by sharpening and setting twenty-three horseshoes in eight hours.

Mrs. Anna Orr of Tyrone, who has completed eighty-three years, is still engaged in weaving carpets and assisting her granddaughter in the household duties. Mrs. Orr is blind.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

Double-Deck Structure Proposed by Mr. Lindenthal.

Commissioner Says Rebuilding Has Become Imperative—Estimates Cost of the Work at About $5,500,000.

Declaring that the present Brooklyn Bridge must be partially rebuilt so as to provide a double-decker structure if the congested conditions of to-day ever are to be adequately relieved, Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal yesterday sent to Mayor Low the drawings and plans for the reconstructed bridge as he has prepared them.

The Commissioner refers to his plans, made public last Summer, for a new City Hall and Brooklyn Bridge terminal, together with a big city office building, and says that the proposed rebuilding of the Brooklyn Bridge has been considered from an engineering and architectural point of view, as well as to making the structure of the greatest convenience and value to the city that is consistent with true economy.

"The present bridge structure," says the Commissioner, "was never intended and dimensioned for the traffic it has to bear now. The suspended structure, from anchorage to anchorage about 3,600 feet long, is in a worn out and weakened condition, requiring constant and expensive repairs to keep it safe. The rebuilding of the bridge has become imperative; but must necessarily be deferred until the Manhattan Bridge (located about 1,500 feet north of the Brooklyn Bridge) shall have been completed, which can be done in three years, all the plans being ready for letting contracts. Nothing but the Manhattan Bridge will effectually relieve the ever-congested Brooklyn Bridge.

"The Williamsburg Bridge (one mile north) is now completed, and would no doubt draw away some passenger traffic from the Brooklyn Bridge if the former were provided with an elevated terminal station between the Bowery and Broadway. The construction of this station rests with the Rapid Transit Commission.

"In order that the rebuilding of the Brooklyn Bridge may be taken in hand without delay when the Manhattan Bridge shall have been completed, I have prepared such preliminary plans and specifications as can be used as a basis for more detailed plans and studies, which, as a rule, require considerable time, so that an early beginning is desirable.

THE CONVERSION PLAN.

"I find it practicable to convert the present old structure with one deck into a new structure with two decks, arranged to accommodate four elevated tracks and two trolley tracks. The latter will be entirely separated from the roadways, each of which will be seventeen feet wide. That will make it possible to run trolley cars over the bridge at twice the speed of the present limit. It means that a pair of trolley tracks on which at present 300 cars per hour can run, will then be able to accommodate as many as four hundred to four hundred and fifty surface cars per hour in and out during rush hours. That number is probably the limit of cars per hour that could be drained into the streets radiating from the Brooklyn end of the bridge, without causing congestion of street traffic during rush hours.

"Greater relief and more rapid transit must be obtained by elevated trains, for which four tracks are provided, in place of the present two tracks. The capacity of the rebuilt Brooklyn Bridge will thus be nearly doubled for rapid transit, besides restoring to their former width the two roadways for wagon traffic and adding two promenades for pedestrians. There will also be more space for telegraph wires, postal tubes, and other equipment on the bridge structure.

"The accompanying plans show the proposed reconstruction. They comprise not only the rebuilding of the superstructure, but also the enlargement of the anchorages, which, otherwise would be too light.

"It is intended to place stairways and elevators at each anchorage, to make the bridge accessible from the streets below. The stone towers will be somewhat heightened in order to provide a roof for the masonry, and to make the cable bearings more accessible for inspection. At present the top of the tower is accessible only with great difficulty, and not without danger.

"The roadways will be fire-proof. They will have a steel channel foundation, with wooden block paving. Throughout the structure is intended to be modernized and brought up to a condition where its maintenance (which is now very costly) may be reduced probably by one-half; that is, to the mere painting of the iron work and the repair of the tracks and wood-block pavement.

"The present structure has a capacity of two elevated tracks, two trolley tracks, leaving two narrow strips of less than nine feet on each roadway for truck traffic, and one promenade 15 feet in width. The live load for which the bridge was originally designed is about 2,000 pounds per lineal foot. The reconstructed structure will have accommodations on the upper deck for four elevated railroad tracks and on the lower deck for two trolley tracks, two paved roadways 17 feet each, and two promenades each 8½ feet wide in the clear.

"The present width of the bridge is 86 feet; the width of the reconstructed bridge will be 105¼ feet; the capacity of the new bridge will be 11,000 pounds, live load per 1 foot of bridge as follows:

	Pounds Per 1 Foot.
Two rapid transit trains, at 1,700 pounds	3,400
Four lines trolley cars, at 1,000 pounds	4,000
Available width of roadways and footwalks, at 70 pounds per square foot	3,570
	10,970
Say	11,000

THE LEADING CONSIDERATIONS.

"The leading considerations in the laying out of the plan were:

"1. No additional cables shall be required.

"2. No additional load shall be put upon the top of the towers which would bring a higher pressure upon the masonry than would be considered prudent.

"3. The bridge shall be safe under a congested maximum live load wherever it may occur on it between the anchorages. The existing bridge has not been designed for that condition, and would not be safe if a local congestion should occur on it anywhere between anchorages.

"4. The weight of the stiffening frames shall not be carried by the cables, which would considerably increase the strain in the latter and reduce the stability of the anchorages.

"5. The cables shall carry practically the entire live load and also the weight of the floor construction proper.

"6. The stiffening trusses shall carry their own weight and the wind and lateral bracing.

"7. In order to make this distribution of dead and live load upon the cables and the stiffening trusses an absolute certainty, the stiffening trusses shall be designed as continuous trusses over the towers, with fixed pier bending movements to be described hereafter.

"8. Anchor posts will be placed under the middle of each end span. They will act as anchors for the continuous girders of the middle span, and as supports for the live load on the side spans. The expansion joints will be placed near those anchor posts.

"In order to keep the dead weight of the new structure within the lowest practicable limits nickel steel has been selected for the stiffening trusses. There appears no particular saving in weight in the use of nickel steel for the floor construction, and structural steel will here fully answer the purpose.

"The stays of wire ropes running over the top of the towers to the present stiffening trusses will be removed, being a troublesome feature and a useless weight on top of the towers. The present wind wire ropes will also be removed. The new trusses and their lateral bracing will effectively sustain any possible wind pressure.

"It is desired to use the present suspenders from the cable and to maintain the cables in an inclined or cradled position. The bands around the cables will be replaced with wider ones of cast steel. Each two suspenders—7½ feet apart—shall be connected by a cross connection at their lower ends, to be attached to the floor beams, 15 feet apart. The panels of the stiffening trusses have been divided with that view into lengths of 30 feet each, with two subpanels of 15 feet. The height of the continuous stiffening trusses will be 75 feet at each tower, reducing to 19 feet at centre of main span and at anchor posts.

"The constant pier bending movements at the towers in the stiffening trusses will be produced by a hydraulic piston arrangement between the ends of the bottom chord, which will be in compression. The pressure at this point will be maintained constant. The calculation of the strains in the stiffening trusses thereby becomes much simplified. The stiffening trusses being low in height at the centre of the middle span, can bend under temperature changes sufficiently up and down without causing considerable strains in the chords.

"The weight of the stiffening trusses at the towers is carried down by steel posts inside the hollow space in the existing stone towers directly to the tower foundations, which are amply strong to take this load. The full congested load upon the bridge will be an extremely rare event, and for that reason high unit stresses, within 10 per cent. of the elastic limit in the stiffening girders, can be safely assumed.

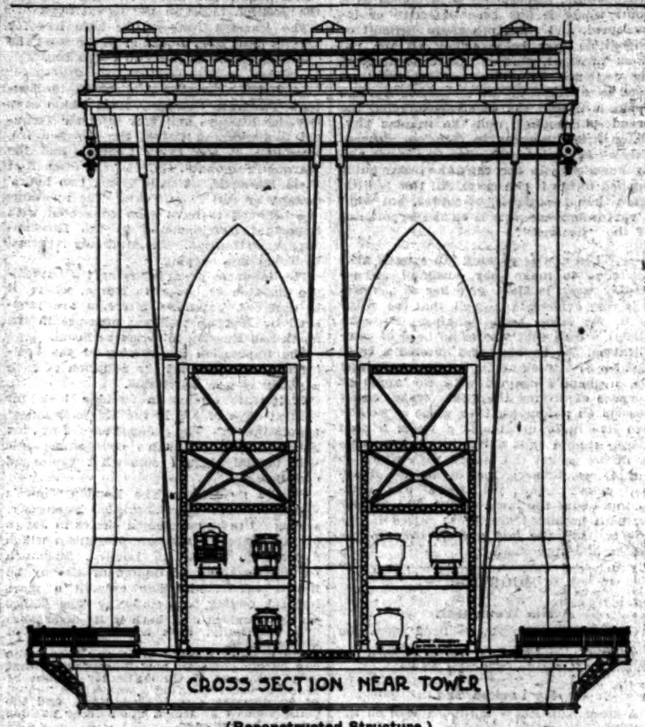
LITTLE TRAFFIC DISTURBANCE.

"The design is so laid out that the bridge can be reconstructed without much disturbance of the traffic over it. Nevertheless, it should not be undertaken until the Manhattan Bridge shall have been completed. The arrangement of the stiffening girders in the end span is such that the anchor arm extending from the tower meets the anchor arm extending from the anchorages, which shall be constructed as a catchwater. The anchorages require lengthening to increase the resistance to sliding and to prevent a large increase in the present toe pressure from the increased pull upon the cable.

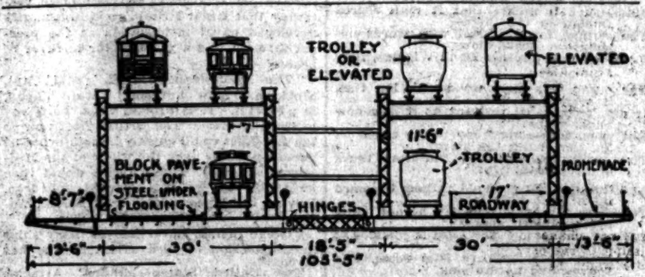
"The foundation upon which the anchorages stand is on both sides a fine, compact sand, and so far has proved to be stable and satisfactory. But in order to be quite safe, steel sheet piling should be driven all around the foundation of each anchorage to protect the same against injury from excavation that may happen in the future in its neighborhood, either for the construction of houses, sewers, or water pipes.

"An approximate estimate of cost for the work outlined above, from anchorage to anchorage, and including the same, is $3,141,000; for extending the elevated railroad lines to the terminals at both ends and repaving the roadways and sidewalks, &c., $357,000; or a total estimated cost of $3,498,000, or say $3,500,000. A more accurate estimate will be, of course, possible when the detail plans and full estimates will have been made."

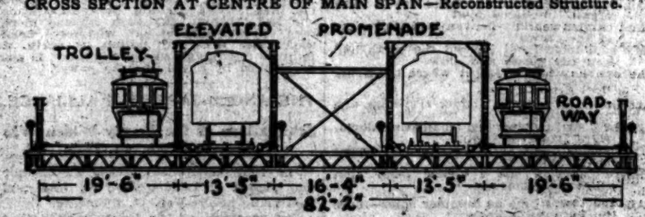
Commissioner Lindenthal's report will be presented by Mayor Low next week to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Leon S. Moisseiff, Department Engineer, and Henry F. Hornbostel, Consulting Architect, aided Commissioner Lindenthal in his plans.



(Reconstructed Structure.)



CROSS SECTION AT CENTRE OF MAIN SPAN—Reconstructed Structure.



CROSS SECTION AT CENTRE OF MAIN SPAN—Existing Structure.

TO BRIDGE ST. CROIX RIVER.

Plan for a Through Line from Boston to St. John, N. B.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 24.—Eastern railroad men believe that recent events in Maine indicate the development in the near future of a project in which the Vanderbilts, or the Canadian Pacific, or both, are interested. Since the sale by auction of the Washington County line in Maine to the bondholders the announcement has been made, of a plan to bridge the St. Croix River at Calais and thus effect a connection between the Washington County and the New Brunswick Southern Roads, making a through short line from Boston to St. John, N. B.

The New Brunswick Road has been practically dead for years, trains being run irregularly and the equipment being allowed to fall into a state of dilapidation. It has frequently been reported that the Vanderbilts were anxious to secure an Eastern terminus, and that St. John has been considered favorably. The purpose of the Vanderbilts can be accomplished, it is pointed out, by arrangements with the Boston and Maine, Maine Central, and Washington County Roads.

Another interesting aspect of the situation is found in the plans, long considered, of the Canadian Pacific to get on an even footing with the Grand Trunk by obtaining a line of its own directly across Maine to a deep water Canadian port. At present the Canadian Pacific uses the tracks of the Maine Central from Mattawamkeag, Me., to Vanceborough, on the way to St. John, whereas by the construction of a fifty-mile link, which its engineers have already surveyed, from Mattawamkeag to Princeton, on the Washington County line, the Canadian Pacific could come within a very few miles of St. Andrew's, N. B., or make a short cut to St. John over an easy route.

NEW ORLEANS BULL RING.

That of Last Season Said to Have Been Reorganized, with W. P. Brown Again the Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Supported by an authoritative report, the opinion prevailed on the floor of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to-day that the old bull ring of last season had been reorganized.

It is said that the ring has already begun operations to cause the price of cotton to attain extreme heights. The campaign had its effect on to-day's and yesterday's bids and offers, with the shorts showing no disposition to operate heavily in opposition.

W. P. Brown will again be the leading figure in the ring, and he will carry on the trading from day to day. The new pool is able to command a great amount of money, and its takings of spot cotton will be enormous.

It is the general belief that the old pool will, in its new form, dictate the prices of cotton to the world during the coming season and will call for the actual cotton on all contracts held by its members. This means a series of squeezes as the season progresses.

W. J. COOMBS TO RETIRE.

The Manufacturers' Trust President and ex-Congressman Seventy Years Old.

Celebrating his seventieth birthday yesterday ex-Congressman William J. Coombs, President of the Manufacturers' Trust Company of Brooklyn, announced to his friends that at the close of the year he would retire from active business life, and take up again his old interest in public matters. Mr. Coombs retires from business after a most successful career of more than fifty years. It is not his intention to mix in purely local politics, but to devote himself to the advocacy and promotion of things of vital interest and importance to the people.

"I intend to write and speak on topics which I think my experience has prepared me for. I do not want public office, however, and shall accept no public post," he said yesterday.

Mr. Coombs figured prominently in much important legislation while in Congress, and enjoyed a close friendship with Presidents Garfield, Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, and McKinley. At the end of his last Congressional term Mr. Coombs was named to devise a plan for the collection of the debt due the Government from various Pacific railroads. His work in this connection was highly praised.

FAST ICE YACHTING.

Breeze Won Lively Race at Orange Lake in Which One Boat Was Overturned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Dec. 24.—Orange Lake yachtsmen to-day experienced the unusual occurrence of two extremes, sailing one race in almost a dead calm and another in one of the stiffest breezes of the season. The first event was for the Jackson Cup, distance ten miles, to be sailed inside of thirty-five minutes or no race. The wind was from the south and the ice slightly wet. The starters were: Junior, Gale, Squall, Jack Frost, and Breeze. The race was too slow to be eventful, and the watch showed thirty-eight minutes elapsed time when the Junior crossed the finish. The race was declared off.

The wind suddenly changed from south to north, freshening as the points veered. Then the ice stiffened a trifle and the most exciting race of the season was held. The entries for the Higginson Cup were: Junior, James Taylor, sailed by Willett Kidd; Gale, H. C. Higginson, sailed by Dan Ward; Jack Frost, James O'Brien, who sailed her; Breeze, E. V. Covert, sailed by Robert Kernahan, and Squall, E. J. Walsh, who sailed her.

The boats shot away like arrows. In the second lap the Gale was put out of commission by turning turtle, an unusual occurrence even on Orange Lake, where the wind is strong and fitful. The other boats retained their equilibrium to the finish, but at times they were running with their planks at angles of 45 degrees. The Breeze shot across the finish line in 28:10, with the Jack Frost a second later. The other two were in within a few seconds.

The Higginson big yacht Aurora, which has been fitted up with new shoes and runners for the purpose of qualifying in the race on the Hudson River with the Hudson River Yacht Club, was out to-day for the first time, being sailed by E. V. Covert. The Arctic, owned by E. A. Walsh, was out yesterday for practice. It is expected the two will sail against each other to-morrow in a test race with the Higginson Windward and the Kernahan Trucker. These four are aspirants for the honors at Poughkeepsie.

MOTOR RACES IN FLORIDA

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Expected to Make Record Figures.

Prominent Amateurs Entered for Big Ormond Event Next Month—Contests for All Automobile Classes.

Announcement of the programme of races and other events for the second annual automobile race meet of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association, to be held on the Ormond-Daytona Beach, Florida, from Jan. 25 to Feb. 6, inclusive, has been made by W. J. Morgan, the local representative of the Florida Association, as follows:

Jan. 25—Testing timing clocks, and arranging preliminaries.
Jan. 26—Record trials, various distances.
Jan. 27—First day of races.
Jan. 28—Second day of races.
Jan. 30—Third day of races.
Jan. 30—Floral parade through Ormond and Daytona.
Feb. 1-6—Record attempts, free for all.

The detailed programme for the three race days is as follows:

Wednesday, Jan. 27.—One-mile championship, American Automobile Association; free for all. One mile, 1:15 class. Five miles, American motor cycle championship. Five miles for the Diamond Cup, open only to members of the American Motor League, connected with the automobile trade. Class A. Ten miles handicap. Classes A and B. Five miles, invitation. Class B. Special race for Florida automobile owners. Mile record trials. Classes A and B.

Thursday, Jan. 28.—Five miles; free for all. Class A. Fifty miles, American Automobile Association championship, open to all classes; prize to winners of each Class A and B, for vehicles weighing 1,000 pounds and over. Ten-mile motor cycle race, handicap. One-mile invitation race. Class B. Five-mile handicap. Classes A and B. Five miles for vehicles costing $650 and under. One mile, 1:05 class. Class A.

Friday, Jan. 29.—Ten-mile championship, American Automobile Association; free for all. Class A. One-mile motor cycles, handicap, best two in three heats. One mile, 56 seconds class. Class A. Ten mile, invitation. Class B. Twenty miles, handicap. Classes A and B. Five miles, for two passenger runabout. Class B. Kilometer and mile record trials. Classes A and B. Detachable tire contests, open to 1,000 pounds or under class, and 1,500 to 2,500 class.

The classes mentioned in the foregoing list are determined as follows:

Class A—(1) All weights and motive powers, no restrictions as to operators; (2) all weights, supplies included, under 1,200 pounds, all motive powers, no restrictions as to operators.

Class B—(1) All weights, steam, gasoline, electricity, other motive powers; (2) all weights, supplies included, under 1,800 pounds, steam, gasoline, electricity, other motive powers; (3) all weights, supplies included, under 1,200 powers; (4) al lweights, supplies included, under 800 pounds, steam, gasoline, electricity, other motive powers.

To be eligible for competition in Class B, except the mile straightaways, cars must be equipped with double-acting brakes, compensating and reversing devices, body and hood sufficient to cover mechanism and provide accommodation for one person alongside of the operator.

The tournament will be under the supervision of the American Automobile Association. A. R. Pardington, Chairman of the Racing Board of that organization, will be referee. The timing will be under the direction of S. M. Butler, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America, who will use electric timing clocks.

The exact time of starting each event will depend on the tide and condition of beach. The course will be at least sixteen miles long, and at low tide is 100 yards wide and in perfect condition. The fastest mile accomplished on the beach last year was 0:32 1-5. The meeting is subject to postponement in case of stormy weather. Entries close Jan. 15, with W. J. Morgan, 1 Malden Lane. The entrance fee is $10 for each automobile event, half of which will be returned to all starters. Entrance fee for all motor cycle races will be $5 for each event, half of which will be returned to starters.

Among the prominent automobilists whose entries have already been received are W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., winner of the hill climbing contest at Eagle Rock on Thanksgiving Day; Harlan W. Whipple, of East Orange, N. J., who is having a high power racing car built at Baltimore, and Harry S. Harkness, of this city, who will drive a new machine of his own design. It is expected that a number of prominent foreign automobilists, who are expected here for the Automobile Show the week before the races, will also attend the Florida events.

Much interest is centred in the speed W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is expected to do in the mile race. It is thought he may beat his own time of 0:48 made in France by at least five seconds, which would make Mr. Vanderbilt beat the present world's record by three seconds, as it now stands at 0:46. Among the prominent foreign visitors at the tournament will be Thomas Dewar, ex-Sheriff of London, who has a number of automobiles.

The officers of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association are: Dr. H. H. Seelye, Daytona, Fla., President; W. H. Peters, Daytona, Fla., First Vice President; John Anderson, Ormond, Fla., Second Vice President; John B. Parkinson, Daytona, Fla., Secretary; S. H. Gove, Daytona, Fla., Treasurer; W. J. Morgan, 1 Malden Lane, New York, American and foreign representative.

AUTOMOBILE RECORD RUN.

F. B. Whitney, Clerk to House Committee on Naval Affairs, Makes Long Run on Single Electric Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Fred B. Whitney, clerk to the House Committee on Naval Affairs, and Mr. Porter established the world's record to-day for a long-distance run in an electric automobile upon a single charge of battery. A. L. Cline, President of the Washington Association, acted as referee.

Whitney and Porter ran 121 miles in 10 hours and 32 minutes, or about 12 miles per hour in an electric Stanhope upon a single charge of battery.

This performance establishes the world's record for distance and speed at 12 miles per hour for an electric upon a single charge of storage battery. The best record for Washington at any speed heretofore was 60 miles. The world's record for speed of 11 miles per hour was made at Cleveland in July, 1902, at 151 miles.

CHRISTMAS AT THE TRAPS.

All-Day Shooting Programme Prepared by Crescent Athletic Club.

The Shooting Committee of the Crescent Athletic Club has arranged an attractive programme at clay targets for to-day at the Bay Ridge traps. Realizing that a number of the members will be able to shoot in the morning, but not in the afternoon, special prizes will be offered for the morning. Shooting will begin at 10:30 o'clock, and the Holiday Cup will be contested for in the morning instead of the afternoon. The schedule for the day follows:

Morning—10 to 10:30, practice at the traps; 10:30, trophy shoot, fifteen targets; 10:45, team match, fifteen targets; 11, shoot for Holiday Cup, twenty-five targets; 11:15, trophy shoot, fifteen targets; 11:30, team match, fifteen targets; 12, trophy shoot, twenty-five targets.

Afternoon—2, trophy shoot, fifteen targets; 2:30, State trophy, twenty-five targets; 2:45 and 3, trophy shoot, fifteen targets; 3:30, trophy shoot, twenty-five targets.

Through the courtesy of J. S. S. Remsen, a member of the Crescent Club, a competition for a highly bred pointer puppy from the Remsen Harbor Kennels, Babylon, L. I., will be held to-morrow afternoon. The contest will be at twenty-five targets per man.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Many Hockey Games Will Be Played During the Holidays—Tour of Basket Ball Team.

Columbia's hockey team has arranged a number of games to be played during the Christmas holidays at the University. Among the teams which Columbia will play are Montclaire, Morristown, South Orange and Short Hills. These contests will end the preliminary hockey season in preparation for the annual games for the intercollegiate championship, the first of which takes place Jan. 16 at the St. Nicholas Rink between Yale and Columbia.

From the showing so far made it seems likely that Columbia will have a better team than last season. All but two of the old seven are again in college, and with forty new candidates for the team it is not certain that all of last year's men are sure of a place again. Among the best of the new men is Callahan, a Canadian. The record of the team so far this season shows victories over the Naval Reserves, 4—3, and over the College of the City of New York, 9—0. The teams defeated by the Hockey Club of New York, 6—4.

Columbia's basketball team left for its annual Christmas trip yesterday, playing the Washington Continental team at Schenectady last night. Those of the Columbia team who went on the trip were Capt. F. L. O'Connell, M. Hurley, B. Von Sholly, W. Hogers, W. J. McLaughlin, A. Haight, C. Eyes, and C. D. Trubenbach. On Jan. 19 Harvard will play Columbia in the local college gymnasium. After finishing second in the league for the past two seasons, Columbia intends to make a determined effort to win the championship this season.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24.—Parisienne and Colonel Tyler were the winning favorites to-day. In the third race Higgins, on One More, crowded Meisteringer into the fence, and was suspended for three days for foul riding. Radford in the same race excited the suspicion of the Stewards, who thought him under the influence of drugs, and they ordered the refusal of all entries in the future from the stable of J. J. Gilmore, his owner. Weather clear; track fast. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Parisienne, 109 pounds, (W. Hicks,) 7 to 10, won; Dusky, 92, (W. Fisher,) 8 to 1, second; Miss Hume, 103, (Higgins,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:18 4-5. Irene Mac, Feront, Second Sight, Sadie Burch, Style, Offset, Algonquin, Filly Deck, and Jet also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile. Bud Embry, 99 pounds, (W. Hennessy,) 4 to 1, won; The Regent, 109, (Fuller,) 13 to 5, second; Sarah Maxim, 94, Phillips, 13 to 5, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Lampoon, McWilliams, Bourke Cockran, Zyra, Potentia, Exapo, and Henry of Franstramer also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile. Col. Tyler, 105 pounds, (Helgerson,) 7 to 2, won; One More, 107, (Higgins,) 4 to 1, second; Radford, 110, (Moffler,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:40 2-5. Meisteringer, Whitemore, Weldman, Ravino, Marion, Etta, Nimble Nag, The Talisman, and Fair Lass also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Aggie Lewis, 106 pounds, (Helgerson,) 3 to 1, won; Agnes Brennan, 107, Gannon, 7 to 1, second; Julia M., 101, (Salling,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Lady Free Knight, Bronx, Phillida, Hexam, Ghats, and Major Carpenter also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Sadducee, 109 pounds, (Cochran,) 3 to 1, won; Jim Along, 104, (Higgins,) 100 to 1, second; New York, 117, (Fuller,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:00 4-5. Josette, Eva Russell, and Scorpio also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs. Wreath of Ivy, 100 pounds, (L. Wilson,) 3 to 1, won; Footlights Favorite, 105, (Higgins,) 11 to 5, second; Allegretto, 91, (W. Hennessy,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:14. Ora McKinney, Snow Cap, Bountiful, Freakness, Gus Heidorn, and Jim Ferrin also ran.

MANY SPORTS ON THE ICE.

Hockey and Skating for Christmas Eve at Clermont Rink.

Lovers of ice sports spent a very enjoyable Christmas Eve last night in the Clermont Avenue Rink, Brooklyn. A lively hockey game was the first special event of interest, and this was followed by some fast skating races, in which several of the local speed men took part.

The hockey game was the first regular match in the Intermediate Hockey League championship series. The competitors were the Charles Commercial School and Company A, Twenty-third Regiment. The school boys had everything their own way, and won by a score of 8 to 0. The soldiers lost many opportunities to score. The three Blake brothers, who play the forward positions for the school boys, scored most of the points. In the first half, C. Blake scored two goals in rapid succession, and before the half closed C. Blake, Pearsall, and Gloistein each scored a goal. In the second half the soldiers succeeded in stopping some of the rushes made by their opponents, and the school boys were only able to score three goals, the Blake brothers making one each. The line-up:

Co. A, 23d Regt., 0.	Positions.	Charles School, 8.
Haverland	Goal	Hardenberg
Hughes	Point	Burton
Lippman	Cover Point	Pearsall
Webster	Forwards	C. Blake
Hart	Forwards	W. Blake
Milkman	Forwards	A. Blake
Emery	Forwards	G. Gloistein

Referee—Mr. White, Hedley School.

G. Lyman won the Class A handicap in the skating race that followed. He had fifty yards handicap and won the race easily. Phil Kearney of the New York Athletic Club started from scratch. He fell on one of the turns. G. Stolz of Euclid School, with a handicap of eighty yards, led until the last lap.

D. S. Kirk won the Class B race by a yard. J. J. Clark and H. See, who were both on scratch, finished as named. R. Yerby captured first place in the potato race by a yard. Summaries:

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Won by D. S. Kirk, Brooklyn, (50 yards;) J. J. Clarke, Brooklyn, (scratch,) second; H. See, Berkeley School, (scratch,) third. Time—3:03 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Won by G. Lyman, Brooklyn, (50 yards;) E. Mulligan, Pawnee Athletic Club, (50 yards,) second; G. Stolz, Euclid School, (80 yards,) third. Time—3:31 4-5.

Potato Race.—Won by R. Yerby, E. A. Taylor second, J. J. Clark third. Time—0:42 3-5.

GOLFERS BUSY TO-DAY.

A large number of local golfers went to Lakewood yesterday, and, as most of them will remain over Sunday, the links of the Country Club and the Pine Forest Golf Club will be well filled with competitors both to-day and to-morrow, as those clubs have arranged special handicaps for both days. The events at each club will be eighteen-hole handicaps for prizes for gross and net scores. Isaac Mackie, the Pine Forest professional, has put the greens of his club in good condition, and they are now much improved over a month ago.

Secretary William Hamilton of the Country Club reports that a number of entries have already been received for the three-day open tournament next week, and in numbers the competition will probably come close to the big Thanksgiving event.

The Golf Committee of the Baltusrol Golf Club at Short Hills, N. J., has arranged two events for to-day, one for women and the other for men. Each will be eighteen holes, handicap, and prizes will be given for the best gross and net scores in each case.

The members of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, will compete in an eighteen-hole match play event against bogey. A medal play handicap will be held to-morrow.

A. C. James for Commodore.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will hold its annual meeting on Tuesday evening, Jan. 12, at the Mansfield, 12 West Forty-fourth Street. Outside of the consideration of a few plans for next season's campaign the chief business of the meeting will be the election of officers which have been nominated by the Trustees as follows:

Commodore, Arthur Curtiss James, auxiliary brigantine Aloha; Vice Commodore, William K. Mathewson, steamer Laverock; Rear Commodore, Frank T. Hastings, yawl Peggy; Secretary, Francis T. Stewart; Treasurer, Frederic P. Moore; Measurer, John Hyslop; Race Committee, Henry H. Landon, Clinton H. Crane, Cornelius Connock, Howard Smith, H. M. Crane; Committee on Lines and Models, John Hyslop, A. Cary Smith, St. John Smith; Trustees, (Class of 1907,) Charles A. Sherman, John D. Barrett, Howard Smith; Committee on Law, Henry W. de Forest, William A. W. Stewart, and William G. Low, Jr.

Keene Wins Billiard Contest.

J. Keene, who is rated as a Class C billiardist among Brooklyn players, had an easy task to defeat M. Hull in the 14.2 balk-line tournament at the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn, last night. The score was 200 to 123. Keene's exhibition was not up to his best form, but at times his execution was excellent, and his syle was of the finished sort that he showed in one of the Knickerbocker's tournaments last Winter, when he was third to the winner, J. Innias. The score:

J. Keene—0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 1 1 0 6 2 1 1 7 3 0 1 7 1 2 2 1 1 2 3 2 4 2 3 0 0 5 1 0 0 0 0 4 1 4 4 0 4 0 0 0 1 9 4 5 2 0 3 0 2 1 11. Total, 200; high runs, 21, 19, 17; average, 3 29-57.

M. Hull—1 1 2 1 0 0 5 2 0 2 2 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 1 2 3 2 0 5 5 3 0 0 1 0 4 3 1 0 2 2 2 0 1 0 5 5 0 2 2 1 1 3 0 2 2 3 1 9 2. Total, 123; high runs, 10, 9; average, 2 12-57.

There will be no further play in the tournament until Monday night, when H. Schroeder and F. Lowenthal will meet in the fifth game.

Skating Tournament at Clermont Rink.

The first skating tournament of importance since the Clermont Rink opened its season in Brooklyn, has been arranged for Wednesday evening, Jan. 6. An excellent programme has been outlined, consisting of a half-mile scratch race, half-mile novice, one mile handicap, for Class A skaters, and a one mile Class B. handicap. Morris Wood, the National speed champion, will start in the half-mile event with the view of lowering the rink record, held by himself.

Merry Christmas.

To-day the Siegel Cooper Store looks back over a year of un

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE.

The dispatches we print this morning from all the States reveal a healthy array of favorite sons, but the unmistakable conclusion to be drawn is that the Democrat who can carry the State of New York will be most acceptable throughout the Union as a candidate of the Democracy.

For this reason Judge PARKER's name has a prominent place in the discussion. There is a very general belief that he would get more votes than Mr. ROOSEVELT in this State, and everywhere Democrats are impressed with the necessity of carrying New York, which would probably mean carrying Connecticut and New Jersey also. The candidate who gets the Electors of these three States will be the next President.

Senator GORMAN has many friends and supporters, but they will not be disposed to force him on the convention unless it is certain that he can carry New York. For ourselves, we do not think that he has a ghost of a chance to carry New York. We do not know anybody who thinks he could carry New York. And so with the other Democrats whose names are mentioned either by politicians or by admiring friends. They will be effaced or will efface themselves in favor of a candidate who most fully commands the confidence of the voters of this State. Mr. RICHARD OLNEY will have many delegates from New England. He might carry New York, and he would be a wise, strong, and safe President. Judge GRAY is of Presidential quality, and he might carry New York. But there is a widespread conviction among Democrats that Judge PARKER would be the strongest candidate that could be named because he is strongest in New York.

That the names of many Democrats should be under discussion as possible candidates and that so many favorite sons should be put forward is a circumstance of happy augury for the Democratic Party. It is reunited and once more hopeful. There are other signs of health. One is the very general sentiment which would have favored and demanded the nomination of Mr. CLEVELAND had he not declined to permit the use of his name. Another is that no State, save possibly Nebraska, will present the name of Mr. BRYAN or is thinking about Mr. BRYAN. The Democracy has forsaken the paths of error and returned to its ancient faith. It again does honor to its sound and great men.

MR. M'ADOO.

Mr. WILLIAM MCADOO is a man of courage, of probity, and of positive force of character. If there is a man in the Tammany organization or acting with it from whom the community would have the right to expect a better administration of the Police Department than from Mr. MCADOO we do not know who he is.

Mr. MCADOO is going to need all his firmness and every quality of mind and heart and character upon which the good reputation he enjoys has been built up. As Police Commissioner under a Tammany administration he takes an office as to which it may be said that probably above any other in the United States it will be difficult for the incumbent to discharge its duties with credit to himself, and in which the risk is great that in leaving it he will leave behind him the wreck of his reputation. We say this not as a prediction of failure for Mr. MCADOO—we have high hopes that he will succeed—but in order to call attention to the dangers that await him.

The appointment of Mr. MCADOO was opposed by the evil and really controlling elements in Tammany Hall. It was natural that the men of the "gambling combine," that the wretches who have profited by police blackmail, should try to dissuade the Mayor-elect from naming Mr. MCADOO. With a really upright and resolute Police Commissioner in power they simply cannot do business. Their enormous gains dwindle to the proceeds of furtive and sporadic exploitations of the "system," whereas their greed and their ambitions demand a condition of joyous wide-openness under a collusive Commissioner. Mr. MCADOO will have not the slightest sympathy with their criminal intentions; he will not tolerate their practices. But inevitably, when they find that he stands in their way they will try to destroy him. By doing his duty and living up to his oath, as he will certainly try to do, he will make himself the object of the perfectly relentless hostility of these men. He will be in the position of a man who goes about always with a gang of desperate assassins on his track ready to make use of the first opportunity to stab him. These men are powerful, cunning, full of resources, subterranean, and vigilant for the protection of their interests. Commissioner MCADOO will have to be at every moment on his guard against them. His only safety lies in defying them and in smiting them from the start. In that way he will at least save his reputation, though he may be driven out of his office.

The law in respect to the sale of liquor on Sunday is another point of danger for the new Commissioner. Col. PARTRIDGE went to pieces on that. But Col. PARTRIDGE was Commissioner under a reform administration, and his mistakes were committed chiefly because of the inconsistent and ill-advised policy of a Mayor who temporarily deluded himself with the belief that the best way with an unpopular law is to tolerate violations of it. But the worst that can be said as to Mayor LOW's motive is that he was perhaps afraid of alienating the German vote. Mr. MCADOO will serve under a Tammany administration, and Tammany is openly and always favorable to lax enforcement, and to no enforcement at all, against those who are willing to pay liberally for the privilege of violating the law. The Tammany policy would instantly re-establish the system of police blackmail. If it comes to that, Mr. MCADOO must see that his administration would be a failure—his reputation would be gone.

It is therefore no sinecure, no bed of roses, that is prepared for him. We have full confidence in the rightness of his intentions. Everything depends upon his backbone. If he can equal the record Commissioner GREENE has made he will be successful, and will command for himself the esteem and confidence of right-thinking men. But all the time he must count upon the deadly hostility of the Tammany powers.

CHRISTMAS CONGRATULATIONS.

No fact gives better cause for congratulation than that we are able, in view of the incidents of the past six months, to enjoy a merry Christmas and exchange seasonable greetings with glad hearts and smiling faces. Since midsummer the country has passed through an unprecedented liquidation, and the end of the year finds the condition of general business not only very much better than was expected, but really very satisfactory, and with an outlook neither gloomy nor disquieting. The fact is that the country engaged from early in 1902 in a debauch of speculation which was kept up continually and with an increment of zest until a little after the midyear of 1903. The consequences promised to be serious, and were serious for those who had gone beyond their resources into the flotation of trusts and mergers. But the New York Stock Exchange is not all there is of the United States, and while things looked very dark in the neighborhood of Wall and Broad Streets, both indoors and out of doors, the country continued fairly busy and fairly prosperous, and manufacturers and merchants were not sufficiently at leisure to take much interest in panic predictions. Those who had indulged in the protracted debauch were left to recover as best they could. Investors absorbed their desirable securities and left them with what no one wanted. The net result was a headache and a bad attack of indigestion, but it was not nearly as serious as had been feared and expected, and so far as the masses of the people are concerned it affected them very little. This indicates that the National prosperity was built upon a very much more substantial foundation than had been generally believed. Values have suffered very little depreciation; "cats and dogs" no longer masquerade as anything but what they are, and the losses are very much larger measured in the disappointment of what the poet has characterized as "large desires with most uncertain issues," than in tangible wealth. Between losing a million and not making it there is a substantial difference—wide, indeed, than one who neither has a million nor expects it is likely to realize.

That the West and South are prosperous is a fact of more consequence than that the volume of "undigested securities," which represent nothing in particular except promotion hopes, is more or less on paper. Had these same securities been digested by passing into the hands of deluded purchasers for investment the conditions would have been incomparably worse. Locally, and indeed all along the Atlantic seaboard, we are a long way from hard times. There has been some curtailment of purchases of the kind expected in the flush days of Wall Street, but the volume of the retail holiday trade has been very large, and this means that the great body of the community is feeling comfortable, if not prosperous. Even the temperamental pessimist will have to admit that it might have been a great deal worse than it is, and that the American people can exchange the salutations of a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year without feeling that it is a mere perfunctory ceremony.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Mayor-elect MCCLELLAN has proved that he is man enough to appoint a Police Commissioner of his own choice against the opposition of the chief men of the organization that put him in power. The appointment of Mr. MCADOO is really excellent. The Mayor deserves full credit for making it. It is that department of the City Government which is most conspicuously on view, the one in which bad administration reveals itself in its daily fruits within sight of all the people. Had the Mayor-elect put at the head of this department an out-and-out Tammany man, the last hope that he may prove to be a reasonably good Mayor would have vanished instantly. He would have shown himself willing to yield to the Sullivan influence at every point. It would have finished him. It is immensely to his credit that he declined to be finished before he had begun. He is not wholly indifferent to public opinion, from which it is to be inferred that he will not be indifferent to the public welfare.

It is a dismal thing to turn from such an appointment as that of Mr. MCADOO to consider the case of the other men named by Mayor-elect MCCLELLAN. The hopes raised by that appointment the Mayor does his utmost to destroy by appointing Tammany workers of the familiar, hopeless, unregenerate, impossible quality of OAKLEY, BEST, and FEATHERSON. There is no reason on earth, not one decent reason that any man can suggest, why one of these persons should be put at the head of a city department. Mr. OAKLEY has been a bartender and a seller of liquors at retail. It would appear that in the judgment of the Mayor-elect the traffic in whisky in some way qualifies Mr. OAKLEY to attend to the dispensation of water. Mr. OAKLEY ran for Sheriff two years ago, and was beaten. It is currently reported and believed that he spent in that futile endeavor the accumulations of a prosperous saloon business. He is now a poor man. The Commissionership of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity is a hard place for a poor man. Mr. OAKLEY will have to incase himself in a sevenfold armor of iron resolution to withstand the temptations that will beset him. Unless his friends know him to be the man who can resist Satan in whatever guise he may present himself, they ought to advise him for his own sake to decline the office.

Mr. LINDENTHAL, the present Commissioner of Bridges, is an engineer of great experience and high standing. Mr. GEORGE E. BEST, who succeeds him, is one of the plainest of the plain type of Tammany workers and hangers-on. He comes from a firm of contractors through which, according to widely published reports, that have never been disproved, Mr. RICHARD CROKER successfully worked "for his own pocket" by the modern Tammany method adopted in place of the discarded system of TWEED. Mr. BEST is probably quite as well qualified to be a Bishop, a surgeon, an Admiral, or a Judge of the Supreme Court, as he is to perform the duties of the office to which in the mysterious operation of his intelligence the Mayor-elect has seen fit to appoint him. Mr. MAURICE FEATHERSON, appointed as Dock Commissioner, is of the same kidney. Perfectly faithful and loyal to Tammany, industrious in its service, nothing that the organization has done ever awakened a qualm in the bosom of FEATHERSON. It is an office of almost the first importance that he is to fill. Its incumbent should have broad and intelligent knowledge of the needs of this port. He should have foresight and a constructive mind. Nobody would accuse FEATHERSON of possessing any of these qualifications. Like LANTRY, KEENAN, and HAYES, he is named because he is a Tammany worker and can be depended upon by the organization.

We cannot say that Mayor-elect MCCLELLAN has made the worst possible beginning. He has made one good appointment, and another, that of Mr. CRAIN, which we hope and believe will prove to be good. In all the others the Mayor has simply sunk to the shameless level of VAN WYCK.

MUTILATING HORSES.

We have not always the satisfaction of being able to approve the performances of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It is the greater gratification to be able to congratulate that body upon its reported determination to put a stop to the practice of mutilating horses by docking their tails.

There is no question that the operation itself inflicts great pain, and is thus an act of cruelty, only excusable for the prevention of greater suffering than it causes, as a surgical operation. But it is inflicted, as a matter of fact, only because fashion has decreed that a mutilated horse is more "stylish" than a horse in his natural state. The standard of beauty set by fashion is so changing and capricious that it cannot be called a standard at all. During the latter part of the eighteenth century and the first part of the nineteenth, artificiality in the appearance of horses, as opposed to naturalness, was the accepted test of beauty, and horses were mutilated accordingly. The barbarous custom then went out of fashion for a generation, the only relic of it being the "bang" applied to the tails of race horses, which at least gave them no pain and did them no harm. Within the last quarter of a century the mayhem has been revived, to the disgust not only of humane persons, but of persons with a real standard of beauty, for no artist would think of presenting a bob-tailed horse as a type of equine beauty. And the cruelty of the mutilation does not cease with the actual operation, but is continuous and lasting, as anybody will admit who has witnessed the sufferings of a bob-tailed horse in a pasture in fly time, and compared it with the comparative comfort of the animals which had retained the means of defense provided by nature.

President CLEVELAND did what example could by using only unmutilated horses during his official term. President ROOSEVELT has labored to the same good purpose by precept as well, and it is announced that no mutilated horses will be admitted to the stables of the White House. The example is excellent, and it is to be hoped it will be efficacious. The crusade of the S. P. C. A. is a long step in the right direction. A still longer step would be taken in the same direction if the managers of the Horse Show Association would give timely notice that no mutilated horse would be eligible for a prize in any of its classes. That would be a refutation of the charge of "Anglomania" against the association, a refutation which cannot be said to be altogether superfluous even now, although it is to be hoped the time is past when one of its judges could refuse to award a prize to a saddle horse upon the express ground that the animal was not mutilated.

TRAFFIC ON THE NEW BRIDGE.

Commissioner LINDENTHAL is evidently entitled to congratulate his department and the public upon the demonstration that the Williamsburg Bridge "meets a long-felt want." On the second day the tolls taken show that with only one roadway available the new bridge accommodated 40 per cent. of the vehicular traffic of the old, with the advantage of two roadways and of twenty years of habit.

Of course, a certain, or, rather, an uncertain, proportion of the traffic of the new bridge, in these early days, comes from what may be called voyages of exploration or of curiosity. But this proportion, considering the remoteness of the new bridge from the haunts of pleasure drivers, must be very small. The fact that there is no perceptible reduction in the tolls taken for these days on the old bridge is probably to be explained by a reference to the exigencies of the Christmas trade between Manhattan and the agricultural parts of Long Island.

Of course, also, the vehicular, or "truck," traffic of the bridge is but a small part of its traffic, and by no means the part which is of most urgency, that part being the accommodation of passengers, whose occasions are much more urgent than those of the merchandise carried by the trucks, and much less patient of delay. But this truck traffic greatly contributes to the congestion of the bridge and of its terminals, and, as it is diverted to the new bridge, will make travel by the old one much more comfortable. As to the passenger traffic, the new bridge will not be fairly opened to that for some months to come. A bridge which ends half a mile from anywhere, and so has no relation to the general circulatory system of the greater city, does not yet count as a link in the chain of interborough communication. At present a passenger in a hurry has no swifter means of access to the Williamsburg Bridge, on the Manhattan side, than are furnished by the horse cars at the Grand Street Ferry, a walk of some minutes from the bridge. Nobody not of abundant leisure would think, even if the bridge cars were running, of taking such a means of daily communication between his place of living and his place of livelihood. And it is not for persons of leisure that the new bridge is needed.

CONFEDERATE GRAVES.

There are at various places in the United States the graves of some 30,000 Confederate prisoners of war who died while in prison. Many are on land not owned, but leased, by the Government. Others are on land owned by the United States, but the graves are in large part imperfectly marked, and the ground is not properly inclosed. A bill is pending in the Senate and has been favorably reported making a modest appropriation to acquire possession of leased land, to inclose all lands containing graves, and to mark each grave with a stone like those in the Confederate section at Arlington, giving the name, with company, regiment, and State, of the dead.

This bill provides for the performance of a duty to which the attention of Congress was first called twenty-five years ago. There should be no question of its passage.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—In reflecting upon the problems of immigration, raised and discussed with such earnestness by Mr. WHITELAW REID at the New England Society dinner, the impulse to share his apprehensions as to the result of "making this land an asylum for the Anarchists and outcasts from every other civilized land in the world the common sewer for Christendom" may in some cases be restrained by a doubt if the immigrants of recent years are really so very much different from and so very much worse than those of the days regretfully recalled at every feast of this kind. Even the early colonists were not all saints or scholars, nor were many of them remarkable for wealth. At almost every point along the coast they included a considerable number of convicted criminals, sent abroad for their own country's good, and of the better part few indeed came here with records of success and popularity at home. The sacred Pilgrims and Puritans themselves were "outcasts," in a sense not wholly dissimilar from that in which the word is applicable to some of those to whom Mr. REID referred, and at more than one epoch in their history those since haloed adventurers carried gross superstition and fanatical barbarity to lengths not at all likely ever to be equaled by the worst and lowest of to-day's immigrants. Poverty and ignorance are not the inventions of this year or last, and their manifestations and dangers differ little from age to age or land to land. Our original mixture of good, bad, and indifferent somehow or other worked up into material on the whole something more than fairly meritorious, if there is any truth in Fourth of July orations, and there are several reasons why such of us as had ancestors thoughtful enough to go through the experiences of the steerage for us should at least try to credit with the possibility of our own noble achievements the people who have had to encounter those same experiences for themselves. The very process of emigration, except when it is "assisted" or compulsory, is restrictive and selective. It usually implies the possession of certain excellencies and abilities—the spirit of enterprise in some degree, and an openness of mind that leads to the substitution of new ideas for old. Were any immigrant utterly worthless and hopeless he had surely remained at home, and, as a last excuse for confidence, this country's assimilative powers have not been standing still while its other powers were growing.

—That mysterious "something in it" with which people of sense no less than—well, than other people, have been forced, rather against their wills, to credit every one of the innumerable forms or phases of suggestive and more or less hypnotic healing, is, for the first time, so far as we know, really explained by Dr. W. H. WALLACE in an article contributed to The Medical News. It is very far from certain, as he admits, that the explanation is correct, but at any rate the problem is approached, as all problems should be, with a preference for simple solution over uncomprehensible ones, and Dr. WALLACE inclines to the belief that he has found the truth. He was led to investigate the matter by the accidental discovery that in certain cases he could work "miracles" as well as the quacks, by the use of their own devices of manipulation and confident prophecy, and he saw no reason why a method of real utility, within obvious and narrow limitations, should be left to the ignorant, the superstitious, and the conscienceless. After many experiments he has reached the conclusion that suggestive treatment brings into play a definite physiological process, the curative effects of which can be accounted for on a theory without a single element of mysticism. Briefly stated, the theory is that in hypnosis or conditions approaching it the subject's blood pressure is reduced everywhere except in the brain, making easy the direction thence of an increased blood supply to any organ or part of the body. The giving of that direction is accomplished by the operator's suggestions or predictions, which concentrate the subject's attention, conscious or sub-conscious, on the seat of a functional irregularity. Then, says Dr. WALLACE, "tissue changes take place, the parts are flushed out because of diminished tone of blood vessels, and the minute vessels are capable of taking up larger extraneous particles than they would at any other time, and they are so taken up and swept out of the tissues and into the general circulation and on, out of the system." In other words, metabolism is increased at a point where it has been defective or interrupted, and cures otherwise difficult or impossible may be effected. Of the various ways of winning and concentrating the patient's attention, one is about as good as another, so far as effects go, and hence is it that the pseudo-religionist, the pseudo-philosopher, and the regular physician attain success in different degrees, only as by luck in the first two cases and by knowledge in the third the treatment is applied to ills it can cure. All this is little more than hypothesis, of course, but what a vast improvement it is on the hypotheses of the "healers"!

—When a wife earning $12 a week asks a Judge to make her husband, whose weekly wage is $7.50, give her $5 a week, it is very evident that—well, that the Judge is in for some hard thinking. To complicate a case that was in no need of complication, the husband has entered a cross suit for $7 a week of his wife's money, and the husband's lawyer, with the apparent purpose of driving the Judge crazy, coolly asserts as axiomatic that while a woman can live in luxury on $5 a week, a man simply cannot exist unless he has constantly in his pocket the money with which to buy cigars, tobacco, and occasional cheering drink. And yet there are complaints about the law's delay! The wonder is, with problems like these raised in the courts, that the law doesn't take to the woods and stay there.

NUGGETS.

His Weariness.

Citizen—How can you be tired when you are doing nothing?

Tramp—I reckon it's 'cause dere's so much uv it ter do.—Chicago News.

He Looked Sad.

A stout man met a sad-faced man on the corner.

"Sir," said the stout man, "can you recommend a good barber to me?"

"Sir," replied the sad-faced man, "I cannot. I have my hair cut at home."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Cleveland Club Dinner.

"Jim Brownlee is going to give the swellest dinner they've ever had at the club."

"An expensive one, eh?"

"You bet it is! They're going to have eggs in three different styles!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Her Unconventional Eyes.

Hobart—What charmingly unconventional eyes Miss Jewett has! Do you know, I'm perfectly infatuated with them.

Blunt—You're speaking of cross-eyed Polly Jewett?

Hobart—I believe she was cross-eyed once, but that was before her father became wealthy.—Boston Transcript.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Lowell Otus Reese in Leslie's Weekly.

Last night they had a Christmas tree down
at the new church; and
A lot of things they did, somehow, I
couldn't understand—
A lot of things new-fangled that we never
used to know
'Way back among those Christmas times of
fifty years ago.

The preacher rode to meetin' in a new
steam wagon which
Made such a racket that it nigh scared
Dobbin in the ditch;
The sermon fairly reeked with words nobody e'er heard flow
From good old Brother Dan'l Wiggins, fifty
years ago.

The organ was most wonderful; but then
it seemed to me
It didn't sound as rev'rant as it somehow
ought to be;
But when they sang "Joy to the world"—
ah, then I felt the glow
That thrilled my soul those Christmas times
of fifty years ago!

And through that good old anthem I seemed
taken back once more
To where my soul could see across clear
to the golden shore.
I joined and sang, "The Lord is come! Let
earth receive her King!
Let every heart prepare Him room, and
heaven and nature sing!"

Ah, 'twas a song to swell the heart! The
organ thundered loud
And carried grandly heavenward the voices
of the crowd;
My soul looked out beyond the earth and
saw the gleam and glow
Across the walls of jasper where the living
waters flow.

And over all I heard a voice rise high, and
ever higher—
A girl's sweet voice angelic floating downward from the choir;
Its melody swift tangled in my tender
heart-strings so
There came to me a vision from that
Christmas long ago.

Ah, they were blue as Summer skies—those
tender eyes I knew;
And ever from their depths I saw love's
bright sun shining through—
Love's sun that shone for me alone straight
out of paradise—
The paradise that lay within my little
sweetheart's eyes.

And as the sweet-voiced singer sang, again
there came to me
A vision of the old log church, the little
Christmas tree
Ablaze with tiny lights; I heard a voice I
used to know
And love in those old Christmas times of
fifty years ago.

I felt her hand upon my arm; I heard the
sleigh-bells ring;
And through my mind the echoes ran, "Let
heaven and nature sing!"
I saw again the cedars bend beneath the
chast'ning snow;
Again I felt my sweetheart's kiss of fifty
years ago.

Sing on for aye, O triumph song! My spirit
soars above
And joins an anthem all-divine, a song of
purest love.
I've cast away the thralls of age, flung off
the yoke of time;
The mistletoe and holly boughs above us
wreathe and climb.

* * * * * * *

The song was done. The lights were out.
The echoes all were still—
The blue eyes once more sleeping on the
long-forgotten hill;
And I am old—ah, very old! and yet my
dimming eyes
Have caught a gleam prophetic from the
gates of paradise.

"Joy to the world!" I quaver o'er the
haunting old refrain,
And smile on through the lonely tears that
fall like Summer rain;
For every year that bows my head but
nearer brings, I know,
My love of those old Christmas times of
fifty years ago.

RUSSIA MAY GIVE WAY

A Japanese Legation Hears That She Will Yield.

Britain Supporting Japan's Demands—Tokio Papers Urge the Dispatch of Troops to Korea—More Hopeful Feeling in London.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—An intimation has reached the Japanese legation here that Russia will concede Japan's requests.

Inquiries made by the Associated Press as to whether this intimation came from Tokio or St. Petersburg, and in regard to details brought out nothing more than the statement that a peaceful solution was now highly probable.

The British Government, it is understood from another source, has represented to the Czar that Great Britain deems Japan's demands just, and earnestly expects that Russia will grant them. This representation is supported by the utterances of the British Ambassadors here and in Paris and Vienna, who have informed the respective Governments to which they are accredited that Japan, in the opinion of the British Government, will fight if Russia holds to the position taken in her recent note.

The Russian Ambassador here has for several days been inquiring freely what the opinions of the Diplomatic Corps are.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Tokio says Premier Katsura and War Minister Terauchi this morning visited the Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council, and the Marquis Yamagata, Chief of the Council of Field Marshals, at their villas, two hours' distant by rail from Tokio. The meetings are believed to have been connected with important developments in the Russian-Japanese situation. The Ministers returned to Tokio this evening.

The Japanese press is urging the immediate dispatch of troops to Korea, where, it is asserted, Japanese interests are menaced by Russian military pressure in the north and Russian intrigues at Seoul.

The impression is growing in the best-informed circles that the adoption of such a policy is now inevitable.

Diplomatic circles in London look for several days of lull in the Russo-Japanese negotiations. The Japanese Legation points out that Japan's counterproposals will possibly entail somewhat prolonged consideration.

In the meanwhile The London Times's dispatch from Tokio, printed yesterday, saying "the best-informed circles in Japan do not share the extreme pessimism which appears to prevail in London, inasmuch as the resources of diplomacy are by no means exhausted," has created a more hopeful feeling, especially as The Times on the previous day, both in its dispatches and editorially, took a warlike view of the situation.

Ambassador Choate is among those who can hardly conceive how it is possible that some way out of the difficulty cannot be found in order to avoid a war which "must be so disastrous to both nations, and the consequences of which upon other nations cannot be foreseen."

The reported naval and military preparations on the part of Russia and Japan are regarded here as ordinary precautions which would inevitably be taken by the disputants in such a case, and which have but a slight bearing on the eventual issue of the negotiations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The hopefulness in official circles of a pacific settlement of the Russo-Japanese dispute was reflected this morning on the Bourse, which largely recovered from the nervousness which had prevailed for several days.

The Japanese Minister, M. Kurino, has been indisposed, as the result of a chill, for some days, and has had no interview with Foreign Minister Lamsdorf.

Neither the members of the Japanese Legation nor the other Japanese residents here are showing any signs of impending departure.

BRITAIN READY FOR WAR.

She Never Before Had So Many Ships in Commission and Has More Tried Troops Than Any Other Power.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—On the supposition that Great Britain as a last resort might threaten forcibly to interfere in the Russo-Japanese dispute, the United States Naval Attaché here, Capt. Charles H. Stockton, pointed out to a press representative yesterday that Great Britain's extraordinarily developed naval mobilization at the present moment was a great factor in favor of peace.

"The Mediterranean fleet," said Capt. Stockton, "now hovering toward Japan, is powerful. It is around Suez, half way to the Far East. The British fleet now in the Far East could quickly be reinforced by part or possibly even the whole of the Mediterranean fleet, whose duties would then be taken up by the Channel squadron, leaving the home squadron in British waters.

"Great Britain never had so many ships in commission or men afloat as she has to-day."

The United States Military Attaché, Major John H. Beacom, similarly pointed out that if Great Britain insisted on peace she had "behind any such demand more men of campaigning age who have been under fire than any nation on earth, a military advantage which, doubtless, is not overlooked by any European power."

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Stipulations of the Treaty Which Was Signed on Jan. 30, 1902.

The British-Japanese treaty of alliance was signed at London Jan. 30, 1902, and was made public Feb. 11, following.

The preamble of the treaty recited that the high contracting parties were actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the extreme East and especially in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and Korea and in seeking equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations. The high contracting parties, therefore, mutually recognized the independence of China and Korea and declared themselves to be entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country.

Great Britain and Japan announced that it would be admissible for either of them to take such measures as might be indispensable, in order to safeguard their interests in China and Korea if threatened either by internal disturbances or outward aggression.

It was further stipulated that if either party in the defense of its interests as described should become involved in war with another Power, the other high contracting party would maintain a strict neutrality and use its efforts to prevent other powers from joining in hostilities against its ally. But if any other power should join in hostilities against either ally the other party would come to its assistance, would conduct the war in common, and would make peace by mutual agreement.

The two powers agreed that neither party would, without consulting the other, enter into separate arrangements with another power to the prejudice of the interests above described.

The agreement was to remain in force for five years.

RUSSIANS ANGRY WITH BRITAIN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 24.—The Russian newspapers are displaying the liveliest irritation at the British press, whose anti-Russian attitude in the present Russo-Japanese dispute has aroused even greater public animosity against Great Britain than exists against Japan.

RUSSIAN TRADE DISAPPOINTING.

Opening of the Manchurian Railway Has Not Had the Expected Result.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Harbinsky Vestnik, in an article quoted by The Times's Russian correspondent, says the expectations that the opening of railway communication to the shores of the Pacific would be the signal for a great extension of Russian export trade have not panned out. It adds:

"Unfortunately it is impossible to say that the opening of the largest railway lines in the world has evoked a corresponding movement in Russian industrials. Manchuria is still being supplied to a most important extent by English, American, and German goods. Even now it is in most cases English, American, and German agents who travel in Manchuria."

DISORDER IN SIBERIA.

Exiles and Others Organizing Resistance to the Authorities—Number of Escapes Increasing.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Siberia, say The Times's Russian correspondents, is not exempt from the spirit of insubordination manifest in other parts of Russia. The exiles as well as the general population are organizing resistance to the authorities.

The number of escapes is increasing, and helping hands for those who escape are being extended on all sides. The jailers and troops and police are sometimes purposely careless in the execution of their duties.

AMERICAN WARSHIP TO KOREA.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—At the request of the State Department, Secretary of the Navy Moody to-day sent a cablegram to Rear Admiral Stirling, commanding the Asiatic squadron, instructing him to dispatch a warship to Chemul-Pho, Korea, to protect American interests there.

AMERICANS AND BELGIANS DIVIDE RAILWAY IN CHINA.

Former to Control the Southern and the Latter the Northern Section of the Han-Kow Line.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of The Times says that as a result of the conflicting views of the American and Belgian interests in regard to the Han-Kow—Canton Railway those interests will be separated and the railway will be divided into two sections, the Belgians controlling the northern and the Americans the southern.

This, says the correspondent, affords an object lesson of the results of the Anglo-American policy, which, failing to recognize the vital importance of the construction and control of railways in China, leaves private commercial initiative to compete with State assisted Continental undertakings, the objects of which are plainly political.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN TREATY.

Arbitration Convention Considered to Have an Important Bearing on International Relations.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The Treaty of Arbitration between France and Italy, which is to be signed here in a few days, is considered in official quarters as having an important bearing on the relations of a number of the European powers.

The treaty is brief, and its terms are almost identical with those of the Anglo-French Treaty. The main significance of the convention is in its being between France and one of the parties to the Triple Alliance. Hitherto France has considered the members of the Triple Alliance as being leagued against her in case of another Franco-German rupture. But the new Franco-Italian Treaty is construed as giving an assurance of Italy's neutrality, as between France and Germany.

It is also expected that the treaty will obviate differences in case of an Italian occupation of Tripoli.

Both the Anglo-French and Franco-Italian Treaties grew out of the exchange of visits between King Edward and President Loubet and King Victor Emmanuel and the French President, and it is generally expected that the movement will ultimately embrace Great Britain, France, and Italy in a pacific understanding having the same general lines as the treaties already made.

BELGRADE'S RICHEST CITIZEN AND HIS FAMILY MURDERED.

Robbers Slay M. Davidovitch, His Wife, and Daughter, and Mortally Wound Two Servants.

BELGRADE, Dec. 24.—Ex-State Councilor Davidovitch, his wife, and his daughter were murdered at noon to-day by three men, who broke into the house with the intention of robbing it.

Two servants were fatally and others were dangerously wounded. One of the murderers was captured.

M. Davidovitch was the oldest and richest citizen of Belgrade.

MR. BRYAN IN BERLIN.

It Is Possible That He May Have an Audience of Emperor William.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—William J. Bryan arrived here this morning from St. Petersburg. He was met by Dr. Otto Ahrendt, a member of the Reichstag and one of the principal advocates of bimetallism in Germany.

Mr. Bryan goes to Copenhagen to-night, and returns here on Saturday, when he will be entertained privately at luncheon by United States Ambassador Tower. The American Chamber of Commerce will give Mr. Bryan a reception on Saturday evening.

Mr. Bryan's presence in Berlin has formally been brought to the attention of Emperor William by Baron von Richthofen, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, and possibly an audience will be the result.

BATTLE IN SOMALILAND.

Seven Hundred British Troops Surprise 2,000 Dervishes—British Loss Slight.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The War Office to-day received a dispatch from Major Gen. Sir Charles Egerton, dated Kerrit, Somaliland, Dec. 1, saying that 700 British and native troops surprised 2,000 Dervishes at Jidballi, thirty-eight miles east of Badwein. The engagement lasted three hours.

The enemy's casualties were 80 killed and 100 wounded. The British loss was two men killed, four wounded, and one missing.

THE FINLAND FLOATED.

Amount of Damage Sustained by the Red Star Liner Not Yet Ascertained.

FLUSHING, Holland, Dec. 24.—The Red Star Line steamship Finland, (which left Antwerp Dec. 19 for New York and went ashore the same day at Nieuwerluis, near Flushing,) was floated to-day and anchored in the Roads.

The damage which the vessel sustained has not been ascertained.

THE GREAT CITY'S MERRY CHRISTMAS

Splendid Music in the Churches and Bounty for the Poor.

The Lame, the Halt, and the Blind, Outcasts, Incurables, and Prisoners All Will Celebrate the Day.

This is Christmas Day, but not Christmas weather, and if faith be put in ancient weather proverbs, fat graveyards will follow. All day yesterday ominous clouds hovered over the housetops and toward nightfall a fine rain began to fall, which boded ill for the coming holiday.

Whether the weather be cheerful or bleak, the Christmas spirit is abroad everywhere. The churches of the rich will be filled with sweet music and fragrant flowers, and the halls of charity will be filled with the poor, for whom great Christmas cheer has been provided. The church services will be particularly impressive at the Roman Catholic and the Protestant Episcopal Churches. Most of the churches of other denominations will also celebrate the day with special Christmas music.

The preparations made to provide Christmas cheer for the poor of the city are very elaborate. Some of the events came off last night, but most of the dinners and celebrations for the poor will be given to-day.

It is impossible to give exact figures, but from a rought estimate it would appear that some hundreds of thousands of hearts and stomachs will be made happy to-day and filled with Christmas cheer by the charity of the great city and its people.

The annual Christmas dinner of the Salvation Army will as usual take place at the Grand Central Palace. To provide the means for this charity Salvation lads and lassies have been braving all kinds of weather for the last two weeks keeping watch over their tripods. They have been doing very well, but their best collections were made yesterday, when those charitably inclined threw into the pots not only with large and small coins, but bank notes.

The Salvation Army's Christmas will consist of two functions. In the morning at 10 o'clock 4,600 baskets of food will be given away, and at 6 o'clock in the evening there will be a public dinner, followed by services. Mayor Low will be preesnt at the evening dinner.

The officials of the city departments, part of the duties of which it is to look after the interests of the poor, have also made elaborate preparations for the welfare of those in their care. At all the prisons and hospitals there will be turkey or chicken for dinner and many other luxuries which are not part of the ordinary daily fare. In the morning religious services will be held at the Workhouse, Almshouse, the Penitentiary, and City Hospital, the Riker's Island Hospital, and Vagrants' Home and the Reformatory School on Hart's Island.

Dinners will be given at the Hospital for the Incurables, the almshouse, the Hospital for the Blind, on Blackwell's Island; the Randall's Island Hospital, the Idiot Asylum, at the City Lodging House, where it is expected 1,500 men and women will be fed; at the City Farm Colony on Staten Island, at Bellevue, and at the allied hospitals. For these dinners there have been set aside by the Charities Department 3,000 pounds of turkey, 6,000 pounds of chicken, 9 barrels of pork, 81 barrels of apples, 160 quarts of milk, and other eatables.

The Department of Correction has set aside similar amounts of provisions. In addition there will also be given away pounds of tobacco and pipes to smoke it in. In order to accommodate the charitably inclined who visit the city institutions every Christmas, the boats for the various islands will be kept running all day from the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street.

Among the many societies which have arranged celebrations for the poor are the Young Men's Christian Association, the Hospital Guild, the People's University Extension Society, the New York Flower Mission, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The soldiers and sailors have not been forgotten. At the posts around the city the garrisons were entertained yesterday with music, songs, and dances, and the welfare of Jack ashore will be looked after by the Seamen's Christian Association and the various sailors' homes where feasts of plenty will be seasoned with wonderful tales of perils and privations.

At all the childrens' hospitals there will be present for the little patients, toys to play with, and dainty delicacies to help them gain new health.

Mrs. Frank Tilford has invited 700 "little mothers" to a Christmas dinner which will be given at the West Side Lyceum at 10 o'clock, and John D. Crimmins, with his family, will personally serve a dinner to the inmates of the Home for the Aged conducted by the Little Sisters of the Poor in East Seventieth Street. Senator Peter J. Dowling is going to provide for the amusement of 900 schoolchildren of the Thirteenth Assembly District by giving them a treatre party.

The poor children of Brooklyn will be entertained by the Sittig Brooklyn Christmas Tree Society, of which Mrs. Frank Sittig is President. The entertainment will be held at the Twenty-third Regiment Armory and will consist of a vaudeville show followed by a distribution of gifts.

BULLS AND BEARS GAMBOL.

Stock Exchange Quiet, but Merry Times on the Consolidated—Cotton Men Too Busy.

Among the brokers of the various Exchanges in Wall Street yesterday there was much merry-making, except among those who worshipped at the shrine of King Cotton, who were too much wrapped up in their adorations to think of anything but quotations and prices. The members of the New York Stock Exchange who were spending their first Christmas in the new building had the Seventh Regiment Band stationed on the platform where bonds are usually dealt in, and during the last hour of business the band filled in the dull moments, of which there were many, with lively tunes.

The immense boardroom had been decorated with holly and Christmas trees, and from post to post were hung festoons of evergreens. Here and there the green wreaths were interrupted with the brilliant colors of the National flag. Soon after the noon hour the regular visitors' gallery and the smoking gallery opposite became jammed with friends of the Exchange members. Most of those who crowded into the vantage points were women, and after 2 o'clock there was not room enough for a pin to fall. Any one that wanted to get a view of what was going on on the floor below would have to have had himself transformed into a little bird to perch on some fair one's hat.

The women threw confetti, which was provided in liberal quantities, on every one below, while the brokers indulged in such pranks as the spirits of the moment dictated. There was no set programme, and, as a matter of fact, the spirit of fun and mischief seemed to move but few. There were some footballs kicked around and some headgear was rendered "hors du combat," but on the whole the frolic was of rather a dull kind, and when closing time came every one left the floor and the galleries were soon deserted.

Many of the Stock Exchange members went over to the Consolidated Exchange, where joy reigned unrestricted from the moment that the Eighth Regiment Band made its appearance on the floor until the end, when Santa Claus appeared in person to distribute rattles and trumpets and other instruments of torture, bidding every one to make a noise, a command which was at once and heartily obeyed.

On this exchange a regular programme had been arranged. At 1:30 o'clock the band began a promenade concert, which lasted until 3 o'clock, and during which the gallery which surrounds three sides of the building became gradually crowded with the wives and sisters and sweethearts of the members below. Shortly after 2 o'clock a platform was erected in the centre of the immense trading floor, and then the prearranged programme was carried out with impromptu variations. According to the printed programme, which showed a bull and a bear executing a cakewalk, with a chorus of lambs gamboling in one of the corners, the entertainment was to begin with singing and dancing by a troupe of colored troubadours. These special numbers included some well-sung songs of old plantation days and some modern coon songs, as well as much clever buck and wing dancing.

When this was over and the audience had been keyed up to the proper pitch of enthusiasm, the climax of the performance was reached with a grand prize cakewalk by the champion cakewalkers of America. The cake which was to be given as prize was an enormous creation covered with white frosting and decorated with miniature figures of bulls and bears and lambs. The judges of the cakewalk were such eminent experts as Edward G. Burgess, President of the New York Produce Exchange; Lewis P. Randolph, President of the Consolidated Exchange, and Mortimer H. Wagar, Vice President of the Consolidated Exchange. The competitors included the champions of Chicago, of St. Louis, of Jersey City, of Washington, of Providence, of New York, of Sixth Avenue, and the winners of the annual cakewalk at Madison Square Garden. "Al" Holmes and his wife, the Chicago champions, won the first prize, while the second went to Mr. and Mrs. Washington, the St. Louis champions. The Madison Square champions received the third prize. The cake itself was later raffled off for $25.

While the cakewalk was at its height confetti and colored tape was distributed among the women in the galleries, and when they began to bombard the crowd and the dancers on the floor it made a pretty and effective sight.

GIFTS FOR EIGHT NATIONS.

Commissioner General Sargent Present at Polyglot Celebration on Ellis Island.

Five hundred women and children, immigrants who are being detained by the authorities, were given a Christmas entertainment at Ellis Island yesterday by the missionaries of the various churches at work there among the newcomers. Eight nations were represented in the gathering, and, although the exercises were carried on mainly in English, all present seemed to understand and enjoy them. Three clergymen from local churches whose congregations are mostly foreigners were at Ellis Island to address the people in their own tongues.

The large main room of the Immigration Building was decorated in greens, and at one end hung a big American flag, while in the middle of the room, on a platform, stood a large Christmas tree. About the foot of the tree were arranged presents for all. The women each received a box of candy, an ornamental pin, and a bag of apples, nuts, raisins, and oranges. The children in addition received gifts of toys.

There were strange scenes when the crowd began to assemble. People who, the attendants said, had never known before of Christmas except as a name looked in wonder on the strange scenes. Others fell on their knees and prayed. Women from Germany and Swedish women wept bitterly, thinking of other Christmas days spent amid more pleasant surroundings.

In the galleries were many people who had gone from the city to witness the celebration. Commissioner General Sargent and Miss Mabel Sargent were also there. The Commissioner General donated a sum of money, which, with a donation received from Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor, paid the expenses of the affair. Commissioner Williams was ill and not able to be present. He was represented by his secretary, Allan Robinson.

John Turner, the Englishman held at Ellis Island as an Anarchist, and who has appealed against the decision of the immigration authorities to deport him, was in the gallery and listened with close attention to the proceedings.

KRISS KRINGLE IN HOBOKEN.

Sailors on the German Liners Will Think That They Are in the Fatherland.

The officers of the German steamships which are now lying at the piers of the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-American Lines at Hoboken were busily engaged yesterday in making preparations for a Christmas celebration which will be given for the sailors to-day in accordance with a long-established custom.

On the steamships Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bluecher, Hohenzollern, Belgravia, Main, Trave, and several other smaller ships the forecastle has been transformed by the arrangement of greens and brilliantly lighted by a number of colored bulbs, while in the middle of each compartment stands a great Christmas tree, loaded down with cakes, candies, and other sweets, all for the sailors.

There will be no work for the men to-day and this afternoon they will be provided with the best dinner the ship's cook can prepare. An extra allowance of wines and liquors will be given to each man, and the great punch bowls will be kept filled to the brim.

All of the outgoing German steamships which have sailed during the past week have carried away Christmas trees for a celebration at sea. On most of the liners there will be separate trees for passengers and sailors. Even the steerage will have its tree and an extra good dinner in keeping with the day. Only a sufficient number of men to work the vessel will be kept from the celebration. The men who are now on the ships in German ports will be given a holiday, so that if their homes are near the port they may spend the day with their families.

CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND.

Royal Family and Society Desert London for Country Homes.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Britain's metropolis presents the deserted appearance usual on the eve of Christmas. King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the members of the Court have gone to the country. Emulating the royal example, the aristocratic families, as well as the week-end "trippers" and all sorts and conditions of people, have gone to country homes, where Christmas will be celebrated in the old-fashioned English style.

There are not many prominent Americans in London to-night. Ambassador Choate and his family are at Brocket Hall, Hertfordshire, where they are the guests of Lord Mount-Stephen. John R. Carter, Second Secretary, remains in London in charge of the embassy, while Capt. Charles H. Stockton, the Naval Attaché, and Major John H. Beacom, the Military Attaché, will also spend their first Christmas in England at their London homes.

United States Consul General Evans and days, the former as the guest of the Earl English custom of going to the country at Christmastide. The staff of the Consulate General, following the example of Mr. Evans, will remain in London.

The Duchesses of Marlborough and Roxburghe are away for the Christmas holidays. The latter's family will also prove exceptions to the and Countess Howe at Gopsall and the latter with her husband at their seat near Dunbar, Scotland. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester are at Tanderagee, Ireland. Several other prominent Americans are members of house parties in country homes.

At Sandringham King Edward and Queen Alexandra will be surrounded by all the members of the royal family. Christmas evening will be devoted to the distribution of gifts from the royal Christmas tree, to which all the servants and workpeople on the estate have been invited.

King Edward has abolished several of the customs which existed during the reign of Queen Victoria. Her late Majesty always had the plum puddings made at Windsor Castle, whence they were distributed to the other royal residences. Now the Windsor Castle kitchens are practically shut up, and the baron of roast beef which always formed such a picturesque feature of Queen Victoria's table is no longer in evidence, while the historic plum pudding and the huge game pie and boar's head are prepared and consumed only at Sandringham.

The most prominent figure in English public life to-day, Mr. Chamberlain, will spend Christmas at his home at Highbury, while Premier Balfour, who is recovering from a slight indisposition, will be with his sister at Whittinghame, Haddingtonshire.

The Christmas holidays will be followed by several festivities, the most notable of which will be held at Chatsworth, where on Jan. 4 the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire will give an elaborate entertainment, which will be attended by King Edward and Queen Alexandra. The principal feature of this entertainment will be a pantomime and an extravaganza, with amateur casts, including Princess Henry of Pless and Miss Muriel Wilson. The extravaganza will be a humorous satire on leading politicians and others well known in British public life.

One of the interesting features of the present season is the enormous quantity of American and Canadian apples now in evidence. These apples are so plentiful that they are used as window decorations. Owing to the small European crop the American product has been imported in unprecedented quantities.

WHITE HOUSE CHRISTMAS

Turkeys Distributed by President Roosevelt to All Employes.

Young Archie Trims Tree and Will Manage Its Gifts—Simmons Gets a 'Possum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Christmas cheer pervaded the White House to-day. There was nothing doing with affairs of State, and on all sides preparations were in evidence for the good cheer of the season.

Nearly 1,500 pounds of turkey were distributed by direction of the President to the officials and employes, every man receiving a good-sized fowl. Those receiving turkeys included the employes of the greenhouses and grounds and the regular and special policemen. Heretofore the distribution of turkeys on Christmas has been confined to those employed within the mansion, but President Roosevelt made no discrimination, supplying each individual of the entire force with the National bird.

Arthur Simmons, who has been doorkeeper for many years to the secretary to the President, fared better than any of the others, although the President's gift was limited to a turkey. But some of Arthur's friends sent him a fine oppossum, which he seemed to prize even above the President's turkey.

"That 'possum certainly has my warmest regards," said Simmons. "What I will do to him to-morrow will be enough. We will stuff him with oysters and chestnuts and sprinkle a little sherry over him for a flavor. Then we will dress him with celery and lettuce."

"Great heavens," interposed a Southern man, "if your colored friends down South hear how you have mistreated that 'possum they will never let you return to North Carolina again without robbing you."

"That's so," admitted Simmons. "I guess I've made a mistake; yes, Sir, we will just cook that 'possum in the old way—roast him with sweet potatoes, yams. Please don't say anything about the sherry, celery, and other things, as I do want to visit North Carolina again."

Mrs. Roosevelt decided not to set up a tree for the children, but Archie, who is ten years old, determined not to be governed by this edict, and clandestinely introduced a Christmas tree, which he was finally permitted to set up to-night in his own room. Archie arranged to trim the tree to suit himself and without assistance from any member of the family. He was busy all day collecting ornaments and gifts received, which he has hung on the tree, and which he will distribute to-morrow in Santa Claus fashion to the young friends who will be invited to witness and participate in the distribution.

The children's reception at the White House next Saturday afternoon, arranged by Mrs. Roosevelt, promises to be a great event. Some 600 youngsters of both sexes, ranging in years from six to sixteen, have been invited, and the Marine Band will furnish music. Light refreshments will be served. The children invited include sons and daughters of Senators and Representatives, officers of the army and navy, prominent Federal officials, and persons in private life known to the White House family. It will be quite a task to handle so many young people, but Mrs. Roosevelt fully expects, with a corps of matrons to assist her, that the reception will be a grand success, and one of the most enjoyable incidents of the social season.

NEW GOULD RAILROAD.

Will Carry Miniature Train Big Enough to Hold George Gould, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 24.—When George J. Gould, Jr., who is six years old, wakes up to-morrow morning to see what Santa Claus has brought him he will find among his gifts the most perfectly appointed miniature railway train ever built. It was imported from Germany expressly for young Mr. Gould at a cost of $500. The train and its equipment is an exact reproduction of a first-class Pullman train. It consists of a locomotive and tender and a vestibuled train. It runs on steel rails, and is equipped with an automatic brake system and an electric lighting plant.

The locomotive is large enough so that its owner may seat himself in the cab, and handle the throttle and lever. The coaches are twenty inches in height, and about three feet in length. They are fitted up inside every bit as luxuriously as a regular Pullman coach. The fuel used is alcohol, and no smoke or dust is given off, as all the gases are consumed. Young Mr. Gould will receive his first lesson in the running of a railway train from his father to-morrow.

Presentation to President Cantor.

Bureau heads, deputies, and all employes of the Borough President's office gathered yesterday afternoon in the office of Commissioner Livingston of the Department of Public Works, and gave a white marble bust of Tennyson as a Christmas present to Jacob A. Cantor, the outgoing Borough President. The bust was the work of William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, and was mounted on an elaborate pedestal. P. J. McGrath made the presentation speech, after which Mr. Cantor expressed his thanks for the handsome gift, and held an informal reception of his subordinates. He also received an album, in which were the signatures of all of the men who had contributed toward the gift. The committee which had charge of the present consisted of J. Costuma, J. J. Gilroy, James Finn, and Richard V. Croker.

Mayor Low Was City Hall Santa Claus.

Mayor Low was Santa Claus yesterday to the laborers about the City Hall, sending a $10 bill to the engineer of the building, and a like sum to the watchman. To the four janitors he sent $5 each, and a like sum to each of the three charwomen who take care of his office.

Seasonable Exhibit for the Children.

The American Museum of Natural History has prepared a special exhibit for the holidays, designed for children but profitably examined by adults. A Siberian reindeer sledge, drawn by reindeer, and accompanied by Siberians dressed in the costumes of the country, also a Greenland Eskimo dog sledge, fuly equipped. These are in the main hall.

Pardon Arrives on Christmas Eve.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Dec. 24.—D. V. Rieger, formerly President of the Missouri National Bank of Kansas City, who was pardoned by President Roosevelt yesterday, left the penitentiary to-day upon the arrival of his wife from Washington with the pardon. Both departed immediately for their home in Kansas City, where Mr. Rieger said he would begin life anew.

An Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Mercedes Rodinguey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Rodinguey, of 160 Lexington Avenue, to George W. Clarke of Scranton, Penn.

Lecture on Ancient and Modern Rome.

An illustrated lecture on "Ancient and Modern Rome and the Growth of the Papacy from St. Peter to Pius X." will be given Monday afternoon at 3:30 and evening at 8:15 at the Amsterdam Opera House under the auspices of the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul of the Church of the Sacred Heart. Instrumental and vocal music will accompany the lecture.

Loving Cup for Veteran City Employe.

William H. Class, chief clerk of the Manhattan Bureau of Buildings, who has celebrated thirty-eight merry Christmases in the municipal civil service, received a loving cup yesterday from the heads of the different clerical divisions of the Manhattan bureau. The cup is of copper, lined with gold, trimmed with silver, and finished with three staghorn handles. It bears Mr. Class's monogram and an inscription expressing appreciation of his services. Eddie Carroll, the Manhattan Press Clerk, made the presentation address.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Christmas comes but once a year, and is a jolly day for children. There were many Christmas trees yesterday, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt gives one to-day for her children and the two Herbert boys, who arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm on Tuesday. There are many family dinners at the residences of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. N. Baylies, Mrs. Robert G. Remsen, Mrs. Peter Moller, Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Frederick Kernochan, Mr. Henry Barbey, and others.

⁂

Miss Edith Poor's bridesmaids at her wedding on Jan. 5 to Col. Cochrane of the British Army will be Miss Violet Cruger, Miss Muriel Robbins, Miss Helen Cutting, and Miss Janet Fish. The ushers selected are R. Munro Ferguson, Sumner Gerard, James M. Waterbury, Frederic Havemeyer, J. Inslee Blair, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Henry W. Poor, Jr., and Roger Poor, brothers of the bride, and Arthur Derby of Boston. As stated at the time the engagement was announced in this column Dec. 10, Sir E. Stewart-Richardson, a cousin of Col. Cochrane, will be his best man. Mrs. Poor will give a dinner to the attendants at her Gramercy Park residence on Saturday evening, Jan. 2.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. W. Henry Bayne of 425 West End Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Janie Campbell Bayne, to Henry Laurence Underhill of Croton-on-Hudson.

⁂

Mrs. Levi P. Morton is in Washington visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis. Ex-Gov. Morton and the Misses Morton are at the Shoreham, in the same city.

⁂

A ball was given last evening by Mrs. Alexandre Brown in Baltimore. Several New York people went to attend it.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. George Cabot Ward (Miss Justine Cutting) have returned from California and are occupying the house 37 West Tenth Street.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Crimmins, Jr., (Miss Lilian Stokes,) have returned from their honeymoon trip. They have taken an apartment at the Navarre.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander will give a family dinner at Sherry's this evening in one of the private rooms. There will be about forty guests.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 24.—Mrs. Roger Morgan, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, Mrs. Frederick P. Sands, Mrs. T. K. Gibbs, and Mrs. William R. Hunter constitute the committee to distribute the money given by Mrs. R. Livingstone Beeckman to provide Christmas dinners for the poor people of Newport. They are engaged in finding who are most needy and deserving and in furnishing the dinners which will be given to-morrow. Many poor children were given presents.

Miss Elizabeth B. Waring, who recently returned from an extended trip in Europe, has taken apartments at the Robinson for the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson will spend Christmas here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt will provide a Christmas entertainment for their employes at Oakland farm to-morrow.

Midshipmen Give Christmas Eve Hop.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 24.—The annual Christmas eve hop given by the midshipmen was held in the Naval Academy armory to-night. Mrs. Halsey, wife of Commander William F. Halsey, United States Navy, assisted by Midshipman H. E. Kimmel of the first class, received. Many out-of-town girls were present.

ATTENTIONS TO ROXBURGHES.

Many Invitations to London Houses for Duke and His American Bride.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe received a great deal of social attention in London last week. They were twice guests at dinners at which they were invited to meet the King.

Many rumors are afloat concerning the probable site of their new town house. The latest is that they may build in Hamilton Place, on the ground where the homes of the Dowager Lady Londonderry and Lady Meysey-Thompson formerly stood. Both these houses have been torn down.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

An advertisement in a morning paper today seeks the owner of a No. 3 satin slipper lost in an upper box at the New Hudson Theatre. The dainty little white thing was found by a surprised usher yesterday. Whence it came, to whom it belongs, and whether she will ever reclaim it, are things the management is unable to decide. It is another case of Cinderella; if anybody appears whose foot fits the shoe, it will be handed over by the man in the box office. However, a fit is not the only means of identification. Good references will do as well.

⁂

Augustus Thomas has suggested that, inasmuch as there are so many persons of equal renown in the cast of "Glad of It," which opens next week, their names be put on the programme in the order of their appearance on the stage. Charles Frohman has accepted the suggestion.

IN THE SHOPS.

There are all kinds of fur wrist bags in addition to the nice little baby calfskin bags that are rather smart. One of the oddest of the long-haired fur bags is one made with the lower part of the head of the animal. These are small bags.

⁂

Now is the time to get real lace collars, wide and narrow, at reduced prices.

⁂

The most serviceable scarf for the woman who likes pretty scarfs to wear with indoor waists and gowns—not the long and wide scarfs—are those of crêpe de chine. Those long enough to tie twice around the neck are finished on the ends with tucks or a hem and come in different colors, pink or blue and white. They cost only 50 cents, will wear indefinitely, and wash well.

⁂

Music boxes that will play four airs and are in a pretty box made of light wood, inlaid, six or eight inches long by something more than half that wide, cost $5.50.

⁂

Very pretty things are to be seen in electroliers for table centre pieces. One of these is a pond lily piece. In the centre is a bronze lily leaf upon which sits a frog made of green glass with red eyes and a benignant expression. Around the frog are more leaves, set here and there with lily buds and blossoms, the leaves of glass, and an electric lamp under each as well as in the blossoms and lighting the frog.

⁂

If a woman is to be seen wearing on a long chain an oblong case of gun metal which looks like a small cigarette or match case no one need accuse her of smoking, for it is probably a double coin case. The single cases are round, watch shape, but where there are two coin holders the cases are shaped like these.

⁂

Something a little different in a turnover collar is sold with the black silk stocks with the big loop and ends in the front. The turnovers button on like the narrow stiff linen turnover, but are of the striped white madras and made with a little pointed opening at the front.

⁂

Egg lovers who have not mastered the art of opening an egg daintily can find egg openers which will take off the top of the shell without difficulty. These have handles that work on the principle of scissors. They cost 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1, according to size, and the handles are of porcelain.

⁂

Another little convenience for the table also has a porcelain handle and is a cold meat or sandwich fork. This is worth while as a plaything if nothing else. It has handles which work a flexible ladder-like affair which, when the sandwich has been picked up on the tines of the fork, can be worked down on them and pushes off the sandwich when it has reached its destination. They cost $1.25.

⁂

Not every one knows the genuine Russia leather when it is seen. The red Russia leather so much used some time ago is nothing like the heavy brownish leather with the delicious Russia leather odor which is made up into boxes of different sizes and for different purposes. A tiny one about large enough to hold a small locket, satin lined, will cost $4.50.

⁂

For people who like fine things in leather there are card cases made by men who have gained reputations as book-cover artists. The card cases are carved and tooled and ornamented with gilt, as are the fine covers.

MOURN BRAVE FIRE CHIEF.

Throngs Fill Church at Martin Coleman's Funeral.

A striking public demonstration attended the funeral yesterday morning of Martin M. Coleman, Chief of the Sixth Battalion, who met a hero's death in the line of duty Monday night at the fire which destroyed the factory and warehouse of the H. Hermann Lumber Company, at 368 Broome Street.

For hours before the time of the funeral from the dead firemen's home, at 306 East Fourteenth Street, a constant stream of people passed through the rooms of the little third floor flat. All sorts and conditions of people called to pay their tribute of respect to the dead man. There were many evidences of genuine sorrow as the line passed by the casket, which stood in the front room.

For half a block in Fourteenth Street in front of the house a great crowd stood, until at 10 o'clock the casket was borne from the house to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Fourteenth Street and Avenue A. Here another throng gathered and packed the street in front of the church as the funeral cortege passed in and emerged. Conspicuous in the church crowd were the children of the parish school, schoolmates of the orphaned Coleman children. To the sleeve of each of the little ones was tied a bow of crêpe.

The celebrant of the requiem mass was Father Barry of West Farms, a kinsman of the dead man, and he was assisted by Fathers Hughes and Dean, as deacon and sub-deacon, and Fathers Cathoglo and Twomey, master and assistant master of ceremonies. Mgr. John Edwards, the venerable prelate who has charge of the parish, and Father Van Rensselaer, S. J., of St Francis Xavier's Church, in Sixteenth Street, sat inside the chancel rail during the celebration of the mass.

When the mass was concluded Father Van Rensselaer arose and said that the silence of death made the occasion more impressive than anything he could say, and then he paid high tribute to the character of the dead fireman. Speaking particularly to the firemen, he admonished them as to the dangers of their calling and warned them to be ready to occupy the place of the man before them. It is unusual for a priest to eulogize the dead at a requiem mass.

Mgr. Edwards then pronounced absolution and the throng passed slowly from the church. Down the middle aisle came the detail of fifty firemen from the ten lower battalions, under command of Deputy Chief John J. Burns of the Third Division. They were followed by the pallbearers, who were: Chief Maher of the Thirtieth Battalion, Brooklyn; Chief King of the Fourteenth Battalion, Chief Beggins of the Sixteenth Battalion, Chief Shea of the Fourth Battalion, Chief Devaney of the Ninth Battalion, and Deputy Chief Fred Gooderson of the Seventh Division, Brooklyn. Behind them came four stalwart undertaker's assistants bearing the coffin on their shoulders. A special escort of six policemen followed.

The coffin was taken through the line of firemen drawn up in the street, and after it was placed in the hearse the procession with a police escort of twenty men, under Capt. McDermott, took up the line of march, which was east on Fourteenth Street to Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, thence to Eleventh Street, past Engine Company No. 28 to the Tenth Street Ferry. Here the escort of firemen and police disbanded.

Relatives and close friends accompanied the remains to Calvary Cemetery, on Long Island, where Father Barry conducted the simple burial service of the church.

GEN. ALFRED ROCKWELL DEAD.

Civil War Veteran, Who Became Professor of Engineering and a Railroad President.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—Gen. Alfred Perkins Rockwell of Boston died suddenly to-night from heart disease at the home of Prof. Edward H. Jenkins, 123 Huntington Street, soon after arriving from Boston in company with his only daughter. Gen. Rockwell had come to visit Prof. and Mrs. Jenkins during the holidays. He was a relative of Mrs. Jenkins, and for many years was a resident of this city while he taught at the Sheffield Scientific School.

Gen. Rockwell retired from business about seventeen years ago, after a long career in professional and business life, interrupted by the four years of the civil war, in which he served with much distinction. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1855, and afterward studied engineering in the Sheffield Scientific School and in London. When the war started he became Captain of the First Connecticut Light Battery, and later was Colonel of the Sixth Volunteer Infantry from Connecticut. Because of distinguished bravery, he was made brevet Brigadier General.

After the war he returned to New Haven and became Professor of Engineering at the Sheffield Scientific School. In a few years he was made Professor of Engineering in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. During those years he was a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners in Boston. He was President of the Eastern Railway Company from 1876 to 1879. He married Miss Catherine Foote, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel E. Foote of New Haven. She died a few years ago.

MOODY MERRILL IS DEAD.

Boston Financier, Who Disappeared Under a Cloud, Dies in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. H., Dec. 24.—Moody Merrill of Boston, known in Silver City as C. F. Grayson, died suddenly to-day in Silver City from pneumonia.

Merrill, who held a high financial position in Boston, suddenly disappeared and was supposed to be dead until a short time ago, when he was arrested in New York City on a charge of embezzlement.

In New Mexico he made a new fortune, represented the Colers of New York in the Southwest, becoming President of the Silver City National Bank.

Moody Merrill was arrested in this city in May last. It was through his wife that his whereabouts were revealed to the police.

Detective Sergeant Woolridge of the Central Office was in Boston in April, and while there Inspector Chapman of the Boston police, who was walking with him on the street, suddenly exclaimed:

"See that woman over there? Take a good look at her. Her husband is wanted here for the larceny of $19,000, and there is a big reward out for him. He has been missing for several years."

On May 7 following Woolridge saw the woman enter the Harlem Opera House with an elderly man. He followed them after the play was over, but lost track of them. A week later, on May 14, he saw the elderly man again and arrested him. The latter said he was John Brown, a lawyer of 65 William Street. Later, however, he admitted that he was Moody Merrill, but said that he was making efforts to square up all the unbalanced accounts he had left in Boston, and that he had made several payments. He was indicted and held under heavy bail, but notwithstanding the fact that detectives followed him day and night he eluded them.

The telegram yesterday announcing his death in New Mexico was the first intimation the police of New York or Boston had of his recent whereabouts.

Merrill made and lost several fortunes. He aided in building up the street railway system of Boston and was concerned in many other financial operations. He served on the Boston School Board for nine successive years. He also was a member of the State House of Representatives and of the State Senate.

Merrill's greatest achievement while in the Massachusetts State Legislature was the abolishment of the old State Constabulary. He exposed the corruption of that organization so successfully that the bill abolishing the State force was passed over the Governor's veto. In 1888 he secured the passage of an act authorizing the Highland Street Railway to consolidate the street railways of Boston with a capital of $15,000,000. It was this plan which afterward led to the formation of the West End Street Railway Company. Merrill himself found the task too big for him, but it was carried out later by others.

While the indictments against Merrill did not name a large sum as having been misappropriated, the Boston police had complaints from a multitude of people involving the alleged conversion of almost $400,000. The principal indictment against Merrill charged the larceny of $19,000 from Mrs. Sarah Cohen.

MARTIN F. CLAPP DEAD.

Sudden Death of Old Employe of Francis H. Leggett & Co.

Martin F. Clapp, for many years a buyer for the wholesale grocery house of Francis H. Leggett & Co., died suddenly last evening in the Hudson Street Hospital. Mr. Clapp, who was about fifty years old, lived in the Roseville section of Newark, N. J., with his family.

He came to the store yesterday morning, seemingly in the best of health and spirits. While at his desk he complained of feeling ill, and an ambulance was summoned from the hospital at 2 o'clock. He died soon after 5 o'clock. By consent of the family Dr. George Biggs, aided by the hospital staff, will hold an autopsy to determine the exact cause of death, as it was not known that his heart was affected.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Phil E. Ahern.

Father Phil E. Ahern, chaplain of the House of the Good Shepherd, in Ninetieth Street, died on Thursday at the House. He was born in this city forty-nine years ago, and received his education at the old St. Patrick's School, St. John's College, Brooklyn, and the Troy Theological Seminary. During the early part of his priesthood, which extended over a period of twenty-six years, he was rector of the Spark Hill Church, near Englewood, N. Y., and of a church at Port Huron, N. Y. A brother, William E. Ahern, of 217 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and three sisters, one of whom is Sister Eugenie in St. Agnes's Convent, Hoboken, survive him. The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Ninety-sixth Street, near Lexington Avenue. The interment will be in Calvary Cemetery.

John A. Bouker.

John A. Bouker, a prominent contractor, of Jersey City, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday while in a trolley car on the way to his office. The car was sent at full speed to the home of Dr. Mortimer J. Lampson, and Mr. Bouker was carried into the office, but was dead before anything could be done. The body was removed to the family home, at 327 Communipaw Avenue. Mr. Bouker was born in the Paulus Hook section of Jersey City on April 2, 1829. He became a contractor half a century ago, and later became largely interested in tugboats plying about the harbor. He was President of the Bouker Contracting Company, and also of the Taylor Dredging Company. He leaves a wife and one daughter, who is the wife of Dr. Calvin Anderson of Madison, N. J.

Dr. Daniel Embury Kissam.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Dec. 24.—Dr. Daniel Embury Kissam died at his home, Ketowamoke, at Huntington Harbor, last night. Dr. Kissam from 1848 to 1888 practiced as a physician and surgeon in Brooklyn. He was a native of New York City, and was born Oct. 3, 1817. He was visiting surgeon to the Brooklyn Hospital, and perfected many contrivances for surgical operations. During the civil war he volunteered as a surgeon and went to the front. Dr. Kissam was married on June 11, 1839, to Miss Hannah Aymar of New York City. He leaves three children.

Death of Sanford Littleton.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 24.—Sanford Littleton died at his home here to-day, aged fifty-eight years. He was Chairman of the Board of Public Works. He was a brother of Martin W. Littleton, President-elect of the Borough of Brooklyn.

C. L. Orr-Ewing, M. P., Dead.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Charles Lindsay Orr-Ewing, M. P., died to-day.

Mr. Orr-Ewing was a member of a distinguished Scottish family. He was the youngest son of the late Sir Archibald Orr-Ewing, and was born in 1860. He married a daughter of the Earl of Glasgow.

Since 1895 Mr. Orr-Ewing had represented Ayr Burghs as a Conservative. He was formerly in the army, traveled extensively, and was well known as a yachtsman.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES P. BOGART died at New Haven, Conn., yesterday aged fifty-one. He was the first engineer employed by the Shell Fishery Commission, and was engineer for the Inter-State Commission in 1887 to establish a boundary line between the States of Rhode Island and Connecticut.

JOHN GREANEY, one of the best known and oldest Republicans in Williamsburg, died Wednesday night in his sixty-eighth year at his home, 112 North Eighth Street. He was born in Ireland, and when he was one year old his parents brought him to this country and they settled in the section of Williamsburg where he died. He was for a time a shipbuilder, and later embarked in the express business, from which he retired. He was once the Republican candidate for Congress against Thomas F. Magner, but was defeated.

The President's Cousin Buried.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Miss Florence Locke, a cousin of President Roosevelt, was buried here to-day. Miss Locke died in New York City last Tuesday. Funeral services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and were attended by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. W. S. Cowles, and other relatives. The Rev. Alfred Harding, the rector of St. Paul's, conducted the services. The interment took place in Rock Creek Cemetery, but the President did not go to the cemetery, returning to the White House directly from the church.

FOR RELIEF OF MACEDONIA.

The Macedonian Relief Committee has received through the Trust Company of America, depository, the following sums:

S. N. Beebee	$1.00	Mrs. Mary T. Seccomb	10.00
Seth Low	100.00	Miss D. K. Hallock	10.00
Morris K. Jesup	100.00	Frank A. Booth	[illegible]
A Friend	1.00	Mrs. E. M. Little	[illegible]
Mrs. E. H. Betts	10.00	Mrs. Robert Harris	[illegible]
John R. Kennedy	200.00	W. Caser	[illegible]
Third Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth, Conn.	59.60	Mrs. J. Conklin	[illegible]
Presbyterian Church on University Place	48.25	A Friend	1.00
A Friend	25.00	Miss Emma Brace	2.00
Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Parkhurst	20.00	Misses Underhill	2.00
Mrs. P. McCortee	10.00	Mrs. G. L. Weitz	2.00
Samuel F. Carter	10.00	Mrs. Sarah E. Stogel	[illegible]
Mrs. E. H. Billmann	10.00	Mrs. A. K. Hills	[illegible]
		L. Harrison	[illegible]
		Total	[illegible]

Janitors' Society Needs Funds.

The Janitors' Society, consisting of east side tenement house janitors and housekeepers, and which has rooms at 168 Attorney Street, is in need of funds. About $5,000 is required to carry out their work for the next two years. The society is backed by Robert W. De Forrest, Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Morgenthau, Felix M. Warbury, Lillian D. Wald, Samuel Green, John Frankenheimer, Morris W. Benjamin, and Julius Goldman, among others. The Treasurer is Robert E. Simon of 158 Broadway.

$3 for Fireman Joyce's Widow.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday from L. L. D. and B. M. $3 for Mrs. Richard Joyce, widow of the fireman killed in the Mott Street fire.

DEATHS REPORTED DEC. 24.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dec.
BLAKE, Jane, 138 E. 111th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROWN, Margaret W., 200 W. 57th	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAHAN, Teresa, 213 E. 40th St.	24	[illegible]
BARRETT, James, 771 2d Av.	34	[illegible]
BURGHEIM, Edward W., 176 E. 79th	37	[illegible]
BEUCHART, Christian, 141 E. 4th	50	[illegible]
BRACEY, William, 19 Delancey St.	27	[illegible]
BELGE, Emilie, 529 Broadway	73	[illegible]
BARONE, Angiolina, 82 Mulberry	1	[illegible]
CLARK, Harriet, 216 W. 127th St.	54	[illegible]
CASENDIENTE, Lucia, 65 Oliver St.	1	[illegible]
CONNELLY, Michael, St. Francis' Hospital	58	[illegible]
CAVANAUGH, John, 28 Greenwich Av	38	[illegible]
COHEN, Rosie, 98 E. Houston St.	56	[illegible]
DONOHUE, Francis, 550 W. 53d St.	1	[illegible]
DIECKS, Anna, 500 W. 157th St.	58	[illegible]
DUFFY, Maggie, 65 E. 87th St.	52	[illegible]
DARKE, Amelia, 164 W. 105th St.	73	[illegible]
EPPLE, Lillian E., 115 W. 96th St.	1	[illegible]
EPSTEIN, Meyer, 97 Clinton St.	1	[illegible]
FLUHR, Ann, 349 Park Av.	79	[illegible]
FITZPATRICK, Johanna, 409 W. 16th	52	[illegible]
FISHER, Gladys, 130 W. 98th St.	1	[illegible]
FORTUNATO, Ceil, 124 Mott St.	42	[illegible]
FINN, Martin, 333 E. 30th St.	56	[illegible]
FRANKLIN, Lewis, 68 E. 90th St.	66	[illegible]
FEINGOLD, Annie, 306 Delancey St.	4	[illegible]
FARRALL, Michael, 421 W. 39th	33	[illegible]
GAFFNEY, Susan, 91 E. 116th St.	55	[illegible]
HAYES, George, 443 W. 48th St.	36	[illegible]
HOFMEISTER, Carl, 330 W. 49th St.	7	[illegible]
HENNESSY, Mary, 449 W. 17th St.	50	[illegible]
HOLLINS, Geraldine, 4 W. 47th St.	21	[illegible]
JAEGER, Florence, 311 E. 81st St.	1	[illegible]
KURIAN, Charles G., 341 E. 54th	41	[illegible]
KLEIN, Rudolph, 150 Lewis St.	1	[illegible]
KENDALL, Edward H., Jr., 32 E. 75th St.	1	[illegible]
LALLY, Bridget, 232 E. 52d St.	64	[illegible]
LACHAT, Catherine, 214 W. 39th St.	86	[illegible]
LEWIS, Max, 114 E. Broadway	65	24
LIEDER, Ettie, 42 Allen St.	35	[illegible]
LEHMAN, Alice, 318 E. 48th St.	39	[illegible]
MULLIN, Thomas, 417 E. 24th St.	33	[illegible]
MARUZZI, Pietro, 33 Spring St.	73	20
MOON, Charles, 129th St. & 3d Av.	53	[illegible]
MALONEY, Michael, 508 W. 52d St.	48	[illegible]
MOSELEY, Pauline, 248 W. 17th St.	27	24
MORRISON, Ann, 213 E. 70th St.	68	[illegible]
MATTHEWS, Virginia B., 13 W. 16th.	77	[illegible]
MORAN, Bridget, 320 E. 58th St.	60	[illegible]
MOSHEUSKY, George, 314 E. 34th St.	51	[illegible]
McCULLA, Charles, 79 W. 127th St.	69	[illegible]
NATHAN, Sarah, 201 W. 121st St.	80	[illegible]
NOLAN, Alice E., 19 Hudson St.	40	[illegible]
NELSON, Laura B., 8 W. 105th St.	87	[illegible]
O'DAY, James, 13th St. & 6th Av.	38	[illegible]
O'BRYAN, Eleanor M., 462 W. 51st.	2	[illegible]
PALMER, William, 115 Charlton St.	38	[illegible]
PICKER, Robert, 301 E. 105th St.	1	[illegible]
PUPILLO, Teresa, 50 Mott St.	4	[illegible]
QUINTON, John, 18 Hubert St.	52	[illegible]
REYNOLDS, Stephen W., 218 W. 11th.	74	[illegible]
REEVES, Samuel, 239 W. 103d St.	96	[illegible]
REILLY, Thomas, Bellevue Hosp.	42	18
ROMANO, Donato, 324 E. 11th St.	1	[illegible]
ROBINSON, Jane, Isabella Heimath.	81	24
SMITH, William, 127 W. 3d St.	50	[illegible]
SILBERSTEIN, Pauline, 60 E. 109th.	51	[illegible]
SHEPERD, Reuben, 165 E. 87th St.	69	[illegible]
STOFF, Jacob, 104 Hester St.	1	[illegible]
SHEA, Ellen, 3 King St.	68	[illegible]
SLACK, John H., 155 9th Av.	63	[illegible]
SCHLESSER, Elizabeth, 9 Av. A.	59	[illegible]
SAMMARCO, Charles, 90 East End Av	27	21
SOBL, Simon, 144 W. 31st St.	28	24
SOBEL, Ernest, 618 E. 13th St.	66	24
TOWNSEND, Mary, Ft. Washington Park	80	[illegible]
TYRRELL, Alicia, 75 E. 105th St.	69	[illegible]
VITKER, Jan, 323 E. 71st St.	37	[illegible]
WEID, Emily, 162 E. 70th St.	1	[illegible]
WERA, Thomas, 320 Delancey St.	2	[illegible]
WOLF, Rosie, 135 Henry St.	37	[illegible]
WALL, Thomas, 1,070 3d Av.	2	24
WILLIAMS, William S., 2,114 5th Av	70	[illegible]

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dec.
HARRIS, Barnett, Lebanon Hosp.	62	[illegible]
NAFIS, Winfield S., 813 Courtl'dt Av.	42	21
VOGEL, Otto, Seton Hospital	27	[illegible]
PRITCHARD, G. H., 1,046 Franklin Av.	9	[illegible]
WILKINSON, Charles, Seton Hosp.	30	[illegible]
THOMS, Margarete, 505 E. 149th St.	59	[illegible]
STRAUSS, Dina, 996 E. 165th St.	59	[illegible]
BERMELL, Anna, Riverside Hosp.	3	[illegible]
COYNE, Patrick, Riverside Hosp.	24	[illegible]
KUSFAR, Katerina, 2,062 Anthony Av.	67	[illegible]
WRIGHT, Silas, 705 E. 135th St.	51	[illegible]
BLEY, Alex. S., 1,776 Wash'gton Av.	53	[illegible]
TOWNSEND, Geo. H., Lincoln Hosp.	37	21
GUSTAVSON, A. N., St. Jos. Hosp.	46	21
HALENSTEIN, George, Seton Hosp.	34	[illegible]
BROEKMAN, Adelia, 1,468 Brook Av.	1	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dec.
ANDERSON, Elsa, 415 14th St.	1	23
BARRY, Thomas, St. Peter's Hosp.	68	[illegible]
BELLINGTON, Margt., Cum. St. Hos.	65	[illegible]
BERGER, Paul, 101 Hopkins St.	3	[illegible]
BERNSTEIN, Abraham, 46th Prec't.	36	[illegible]
BETZ, Martin, 235 New Jersey Av.	85	[illegible]
BRUDER, Lena, 27 Atlantic Av.	1	[illegible]
BUONO, Maria, 378 Bond St.	1	24
CARTER, Joseph, 323 55th St.	1	[illegible]
CATLAN, Thomas F., 1,244 Fulton St.	58	[illegible]
CONNERS, James, Brooklyn Hospital.	24	[illegible]
CREAM, Kate A., 290 Hicks St.	12	[illegible]
CULLEN, Charles, St. Mary's Hosp.	30	[illegible]
DEUTCH, Abraham, 537 3d Av.	40	[illegible]
DONEHUE, Mary A., 366 47th St.	50	[illegible]
DONNELL, Jane, Kings Co. Hosp.	80	[illegible]
DOWLING, George G., 91 De Kalb Av.	38	[illegible]
ECKHARD, Louise, German Hosp.	42	24
ELLIS, Albert E., 426 13th St.	1	[illegible]
FAY, Mary, 2,875 Atlantic Av.	8	[illegible]
FISCHER, Sarah S., 156 Vernon Av.	86	[illegible]
FLYNN, Mary, 355 Evergreen Av.	51	[illegible]
FORDINAL, B., Harway and Bay 44th	1	[illegible]
FRANK, Augusta F., 236 Richm'd St.	16	[illegible]
GOETZ, Agnes, 46 N. Henry St.	1	[illegible]
GOLDBERG, Selika, 69 Graham Av.	1	[illegible]
GRUETZNER, Herman F., 400 Pulaski	1	[illegible]
HALLEGO, Emelia, German Hosp.	50	[illegible]
HENNESSY, A. L., 590 Hamburg Av.	1	[illegible]
HESS, George A., 1,592 Fulton St.	4	[illegible]
HESS, Josephine V., 1,592 Fulton St.	15	24
HOFFMAN, Margaret, 62 Nassau St.	36	20
HOUS, Caroline A., 175 Harrison St.	26	[illegible]
KANE, Edward, N. Y. City Home	79	[illegible]
KEARNS, Ann, N. Y. City Home	70	[illegible]
KELLY, Bridget, 37 N. Elliot Place	64	[illegible]
KNUDSON, Augusta, 219 Columbia St.	35	[illegible]
KRUG, George, German Hospital	66	[illegible]
LUNDHAL, Axel, Consump. Home	22	[illegible]
MAHON, Elizabeth, 312 Stanhope St.	4	[illegible]
MASCOMA, Rosaria, 51 Ellery St.	56	[illegible]
MITCHELL, Thos. O., K. Co. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MURCK, Julia S., 4,912 4th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McALLEN, Martin, L. I. C. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McGLYNN, Lizzie, Brooklyn Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
METTALL, Mary A., Cumb. St. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'KEEFE, Margaret, 82 Huron St.	1	[illegible]
PANKININ, Paul, 4974½ 6th Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PARETTO, Pauline, 501 Fountain Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PAUST, Carl F., E. I. Coll. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REYNOLDS, F. L., 59th St., 13th Av.	1	[illegible]
RICH, Anna, 697 4th Av.	43	[illegible]
RICHARDSON, Emma A., 268 Berkely Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIGSBY, William, 571 Warren St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RUE, Jane, 97 Lawrence St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHILBERG, Kath., 229 Stuyve't Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHMUEKLER, Max, 374 Osborn St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHRAMM, Theresa, 997 Lafa'tte Av.	1	[illegible]
STAGER, Isaacs R., Lutheran Hosp.	71	[illegible]
STAUDACHER, Anne, 205 Woodbine	[illegible]	[illegible]
STORY, George W., 5 Post Row	1	[illegible]
THUMANN, C. J., 55 Bushwick Av.	1	[illegible]
VOGEL, John G., 206 Himrod St.	67	[illegible]
WALKER, Harold, 1,825 Dean St.	1	[illegible]
WHEELER, Ellen, 37 Oakland St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WOODWARD, Maria, 118 Pierrep't St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WUST, Caroline, 88 Devoe St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZARWELL, Bernard A., 114 Woodbine	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS. The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

SICARD—IRELAND.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, by the Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., at the residence of the bride, Adelia Avana, daughter of John B. Ireland, Esq., to Dr. Montgomery Hunt Sicard, son of the late Rear Admiral Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N.

DIED.

BEGGS.—On Thursday, Dec. 24, 1903, at her late residence, 573 West 183d St., Mary Ann, widow of the late Robert Beggs. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOCK.—Therese Bock, beloved wife of Marcus Bock, on Dec. 24, 1903, at her late residence, 1,200 Madison Av. Funeral private at the convenience of the family.

BROWN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 23, at 250 West 57th St., Margaret Windle, wife of the late Charles W. Brown of Stamford, Conn., and daughter of the late Henry Windle. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mr. Frank Swan, 45 South St., Stamford, Conn., Saturday, at 12 noon.

HAMLIN.—Edward Percy Hamlin, aged 30 years, youngest son of George E. Hamlin, at Daytona, Florida, Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1903.

HOFMANN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 22, Amalia K. Hofmann, widow of Carl Hofmann, in her 63d year. Funeral service at her late residence, 249 West 122d St., on Saturday morning, Dec. 26, at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KISSAM.—At his residence, Huntington, L. I., on Dec. 23, 1903, Dr. Daniel E. Kissam, in the 87th year of his age. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Huntington, on Saturday, Dec. 26, at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet trolley at Main St. on arrival from train leaving Long Island City at 11:10 A. M.

MATTHEWS.—Suddenly, at her residence, 13 West 16th St., of pneumonia, on Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1903, Virginia Brander, widow of Edward Matthews, in the 78th year of her age. Funeral at Grace Church, Saturday, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock.

MAYO.—At the residence of her father, W. W. Sherman, 24 East 55th St., Thursday, Dec. 24th, 1903, Edith, wife of George Temple Mayo. Funeral services at the Church of the Incarnation, Madison Av. and 35th St., Saturday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

RANDOL.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 23, 1903, James Butterworth Randol, in his 68th year. Funeral services on Saturday at 12 o'clock, at his late residence, 17 West 73d St. Interment private. San Francisco and European papers please copy.

RICHARDS.—On Dec. 24, Carolina E., widow of James R. Richards. Funeral services at 112 East 18th St., Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RICHARDSON.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Dec. 23d, 1903, Emma A. Richardson, daughter of the late John W. and Caroline A. Richardson. Funeral services at her residence, No. 268 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 26th, at 11 A. M. Interment private.

SYKES.—At Rockville, Conn., Wednesday, Dec. 23, George Sykes, in his 63d year. Funeral services at Rockville, Saturday, 26th inst., at 1:30 P. M.

THORPE.—Entered into rest at St. Luke's Home, on Thursday, Dec. 24, 1903, Mrs. Jane Thorpe, aged 73 years. Funeral services in the Chapel of Home, corner of 114th St. and Broadway, on Saturday, Dec. 26, 1903, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Great Pinelawn Cemetery.—Magnificent Mausoleum above ground. Office, 38 Broad St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks higher.

Call money easy, 3½@4 per cent.

Nothing in yesterday's stock market will disturb anybody's Christmas, the dealings being scarcely adequate in volume or positive enough in tone to alter market views, whatever they may be. If only the blackboard were all there is in the situation all might feel happier, the prices being such as to encourage everybody who is not troubled with a memory and feels under no necessity to exercise foresight. The greater part of Wall Street—all, in fact, who are accustomed to take short views—fall into this classification. The day-to-day swing of the list is what interests them, and things are going very much their way. In the dozen stocks which got into the ten-thousand-share class yesterday, and are therefore representative of the active properties, there were but two small declines. Outside of this class of active stocks there were advances of several points in many properties. Westinghouse and General Electric continued their race, Westinghouse at one time passing General Electric, as predicted, but closing below it. There is talk now of larger dividends, and uncut melons, and growing business—yet they are the same companies, with the same prospects, as were almost unsellable twenty or thirty points lower. United States Realty preferred rose more than either. There was talk about a "contest for control." Another and possibly better reason is in the fact that exceptional conditions have depressed this stock also, which, with all its faults, nevertheless is known to have assets above its selling value, independently of its income as a going concern. The gas group lost some of its steam, and so did some of the railway equipment companies, but there were others which made headway. New York Air Brake, for instance, rose over three points. In the bond market there was some improvement in volume, but not much in prices. It will be seen that upon the whole there is no encouragement in yesterday's business for those who look for lower prices. On the other hand, so narrow a market, with improvement so closely confined to specialties and with representative properties lying immovable, affords no encouragement to those who like to see improvement rest upon general appreciation of improving values, attested by buying of properties representing industrial and commercial conditions.

The cotton market continues a pure delight to those of speculative disposition. Probably there is not a corporal's guard in town which does not know that the chief manipulator has just bought a mansion with his profits. It is a fit reward for nerve and market judgment, and the purchase at this juncture shows also better judgment than manifested by those who are buying into the cotton market as others are diverting their funds elsewhere. Wall Street's memory is short, but it extends back to 1901. It is asking too much, perhaps, to ask cotton traders to carry their recollection back to 1895. The incidents of the current cotton market are following that parallel, and it is to be hoped that the concluding chapters may be different.

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Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Express	3	N. Y. C. & St. L.	2
Am. Ice pf.	1¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d	1
Am. Locomotive	¾	pf.	3
Am. Locom. pf.	¾	North American	2½
Am. Sugar	¾	Pressed S. Car	1
Am. Sugar pf.	1	Pressed S. C. pf.	1¼
Am. Woolen	1	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Anaconda Copper	2¼	Reading	¾
Chi. & Alton pf.	2	Rock Island pf.	¾
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	2¼	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	1¼	Sloss-Sheffield	1
Col. Fuel & I.	¾	Sloss-Sheffield pf.	3¾
Del. & Hudson	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1
Del., L. & W.	2½	Tol., St. L. & W.	½
Den. & R. G. pf.	1¾	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1½
Erie 2d pf.	½	Un. Rys. Inv.	½
General Electric	3¼	U. S. Express	7¼
K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Louis. & Nash.	1¼	U. S. Realty	½
Mo., K. & T. pf.	¾	U. S. Realty pf.	3¾
Nash., C. & St. L.	4	Va.-Car. Chem.	2½
Nat. R. of M. pf.	½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2
N. Y. Air Brake	3¼	Westinghouse	3

Stocks Declined.

Am. Snuff	2½	Ry. St. Sp. pf.	1½
At., T. & S. F.	½	St. J. & G. I.	1½
Consol. Gas	½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	½
Met. Securities	2½	Twin City	¾
Nat. Lead	¾		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. H. & L. 6s	1½	Rio Gr. W. 4s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	3	Texas Pacific 2d	4
Leh. & N. W. 1st	3		

Bonds Declined.

St. L. & Cairo 4s 9½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Dec. 24	363,654
To date this year	158,117,723
Corresponding date last year	184,978,602

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Dec. 24	$1,955,000
To date this year	$674,079,850
Corresponding date last year	$880,061,050

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Course of Prices.—The impetus given the stock market on Wednesday was carried over into yesterday's trading, but apparently the advance had been begun a little too soon and the strength fell short at the close, which lacked almost entirely the enthusiasm which was displayed in the final trading on Wednesday. Up to one or two o'clock prices of many of the high-priced stocks and a few of the more active industrials showed no disposition of halting and many substantial advances were recorded. All the while, however, most of the railroad issues were lagging behind the rest of the market, and as a consequence the late reaction, which cut down many of the morning gains, resulted in some of the railroads showing slight net losses. This failure of such stocks as Union Pacific, New York Central, and Pennsylvania to share to any extent in the movement led many to look upon the rise as largely artificial, and based on a desire to put prices up when it could be done without taking much stock.

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Character of Trading.—Even in the so-called investment stocks, including some of the high-priced industrials prominent in yesterday's market, traders who were more active than were those buying, might be looked upon as proving the right of the stocks to be placed among investment issues. Inquiry seems to show that there has been some investment buying within the past few days, but it is still the trader who stands out prominently in current transactions. As on Wednesday, yesterday's advance was helped by short covering, induced perhaps by the approach of the three days holiday. While the advance of the past two days has added to the cheerful feeling which has been slowly making its appearance in the Street, there were many who were doubtful of the market's ability to continue the upward movement, and many even among others than the pessimists are very cautious about predicting much of a bull movement following the January disbursement of interest and dividends.

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Foreign Selling.—One of the influences which unfavorably affected the market, principally of course the international issues, was the selling of about 10,000 shares by London, which is more than has been done in several days for that account. The fact that when the market is resumed on Monday the fortnightly settlement will have begun in London was partly responsible for London's selling. Doubtless the fear of war in the Far East was also responsible in a measure for the position assumed abroad.

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Westinghouse—General Electric.—Recently the statement was made by its friends that Westinghouse was entitled to sell above General Electric, and this was accompanied by the prediction that it soon would do so. Yesterday the prediction came true. That is, it was true for a brief period, when Westinghouse sold up to 170 while General Electric was still below that figure. The incident, however, lost its interest in the sequel. From 170 Westinghouse dropped back to 168, while its competitor did not make a stopping place until it reached 173. At the close General Electric was still ahead to the extent of 3¼ points.

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Rock Island was neither as active nor as weak as it had been earlier in the week, and all that it contributed to the enjoyment of the bears was a net loss of an eighth of a point—not much to boast of, especially in view of the gloomy predictions in regard to the stock which some traders have recently indulged in. Until the announcement that the refunding plan involving the authorization of a $250,000,000 issue of bonds had been abandoned the bond issue was the chief card of those who were talking lower prices for the stock. In the same quarters yesterday it was suggested that the abandonment of the bond issue was a very bad indication, showing that the road was unable to dispose of its bonds, and what more need be said to show that the stock was too high? Bond issue or no bond issue, the bears must have their ammunition, and it must not be taken from them by inconsiderate official announcements.

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Lawson's Calendar.—To those to whom he had previously announced that he would send his calendar for the year 1904, Thomas W. Lawson yesterday announced that he had changed his mind and would not send it out at all. Wall Street will miss this contribution to its instruction and possibly its amusement.

STATE OF DISCOUNT BANKS.

Superintendent Kilburn's Report Shows a Large Increase in Resources.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department to-night made public the table of figures showing the condition of the banks of discount on Dec. 8 last. As compared with the showing on Aug. 25 the figures indicate an increase of more than $14,000,000 in resources, about $19,000,000 in deposits, and nearly $1,000,000 in surplus and undivided profits. The figures of this quarter's report follow:

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$35,495,700
Surplus	22,471,518
Undivided profits	11,218,720
Due depositors	269,879,070
Due trust companies and banks	32,251,531
Due savings banks	15,651,429
Due State Treasurer	1,098,344
Other liabilities	453,018
Add for cents	302
Total	$382,090,238

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$219,050,734
Liability of Directors as makers	8,671,903
Overdrafts	150,509
Due from trust companies and banks	23,180,885
Real estate	13,020,127
Mortgages owned	4,048,372
Stocks and bonds	23,934,740
Specie	22,544,437
Legal-tenders and banknotes	18,018,745
Cash and other assets	848,314
Add for cents	602
Total	$382,090,238

Conditional Use of Philippine Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury authorizes the statement that the Philippine land purchase bonds may be substituted for Government bonds, now held as security for public deposits, on condition that the Government bonds thus released be used as security for additional circulation whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is desirable to stimulate an increase in National bank circulation.

$67,500 for Stock Exchange Seat.

It became known yesterday that there had been a sale of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange at $67,500, an advance of $7,500 over the last sale and $10,500 over the low price of the year. The name of the purchaser has not yet been posted.

Washington Trust Co.'s Dividend.

The Washington Trust Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 2.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

The movement of currency during the past week is reviewed as follows in this morning's issue of the Wall Street Journal:

The principal movements of currency for the five days ending with Wednesday indicate a gain of $4,049,900 in reserve held by the banks. The greater part of this gain was derived from the gold brought by the Teutonic last week, which was paid for by the Sub-Treasury on Friday.

The banks received from the interior $5,448,700, and sent to the interior $5,668,700, of which there was transferred through the Sub-Treasury $2,175,000 to New Orleans. The loss to the interior was $220,000.

Gold imports were $8,976,600, making $14,967,500 on this movement at this port, as reported by the Custom House.

Other receipts of new gold were $963,300, namely: $683,300 on New York Assay Office checks, $263 000 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, chiefly on account of imported gold, and $17,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

The Sub-Treasury paid $19,000 in redemption of 5% bonds of 1904.

Other disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $17,449,700; payments by the banks for customs, internal revenue, five cent. notes, &c., were $18,139,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $689,300.

The total gain from new gold and bond redemptions was $4,959,900; deducting the loss of $909,300 to the interior and Sub-Treasury, the net gain was $4,049,900.

Notwithstanding the large shipments to New Orleans and other Southern points, the net loss to the interior was only nominal. The receipts were mainly from near-by and Eastern points.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations was partly caused by an increase in customs collections, which were $2,650,800, a daily average of $530,100, comparing with a daily average in the preceding week of $423,500. Pension payments were $2,152,000, comparing with $1,604,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $8,886,000 mutilated currency.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—It was a holiday market here to-day in every sense of the word, trading falling to 11,277 shares and $69,300 bonds. Good buying developed in Marsden, its price advancing a fraction, while International Smokeless Powder preferred was up 4 points. Consolidated Lake Superior preferred was lifted a point above last night's close. General Asphalt preferred rose 1, to 25, and was then sent up to 26¼ without bringing out stock. Philadelphia Company was a feature, the pool working the price up 1⅝ and closing it at the top. At the opening and for some time thereafter Philadelphia Rapid Transit was weak, receding to 7¾, a new low record, but it subsequently made full recovery. Long stock continued to come out, but good buying developed.

In the afternoon the Exchange members practically abandoned trading and devoted the remainder of the session to merry-making.

Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
8	Catawissa 1st pf.	59¾	59¾	59¾
418	Con. Lake Superior pf.	3	3½	3
6	Elec. Co. of America	3 3-16	3 3-16	3 3-16
20	General Asphalt pf.	25	25	25
400	In. Smokeless Powder	11¾	11¾	11¾
200	In. Smokeless Powder pf.	44	44	44
200	Lehigh Valley R. R.	36¾	36¾	36¾
158	Lehigh Navigation	85	86	85
1,900	Marsden	3½	3¼	3½
23	Minehill R. R.	63	63	63
418	Pennsylvania R. R.	59¾	59¾	59¾
520	Philadelphia Electric	5¾	5¾	5¾
2,120	Philadelphia Co.	40¼	39	40¼
120	Philadelphia Co. pf.	44½	44½	44½
2,850	Phil. Rapid Transit	7¾	7¾	8½
1,102	Reading	25¾	25¾	25¾
25	Trust Co. of N. America	119	119	119
110	U. S. Steel	10¾	10¾	10¾
400	U. S. Steel pf.	58½	58½	58½

ASKS STEEL PLANT RECEIVER.

Philadelphia Concern Makes $270,000 Claims Against Tidewater Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24.—Acting upon the application of the Investment Company of this city, Judge Johnson of the Delaware County Court, at Media, Penn., to-day granted a rule to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed for the Tidewater Steel Company in Chester, Penn. The Investment Company, in its petition, avers that the Tidewater Steel Company is indebted to it to the amount of $270,000, and has other liabilities; that it is not in a position to meet the claims, and that it has been running at a loss for several months. A hearing on the ruling will be held on Saturday.

The Tidewater Steel Company was organized under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1898, and has an authorized capitalization of $2,100,000. The works occupy about thirty acres of land at Chester, and 600 men are employed.

ACTIVITY IN U. S. REALTY STOCK.

Strength and activity in United States Realty issues caused a lot of reports to be circulated yesterday. Although recently dealings in these shares have amounted to a few hundred daily, yesterday in a dull market there were traded in 10,087 shares of the common and 11,529 shares of the preferred stock, the latter advancing 3⅝ points.

It was said that the reorganization committee was buying the stock in order to secure enough deposits under its plan, in which so far they have not been successful. This report was denied, but it was generally believed that some one with an object in view was buying the stock.

CHARTER FOR GLASS TRUST.

Project Contemplates Combination of Manufacturers of the Country.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 24.—A charter was granted to-day in New Jersey to the Manufacturers' Window Glass Company, the proposed combination of the principal glass interests of the country. The capital stock is $1,000,000.

In order to perfect the company it will be necessary to have the signatures of manufacturers controlling 1,500 pots. At the last meeting 1,300 pots signed. If 200 more pots are not added to the list by Jan. 1 the project will be declared off and there will be an open market for window glass. A heavy drop in prices will follow and wages will be cut from 33 1-3 to 42 per cent.

Arrangements for a meeting here Tuesday are being made.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Coal shipments over Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg and Erie for the week ended Dec. 19, it is stated, were 607,120 tons, making the total for the year to date 39,891,290 tons, against 37,201,488 tons last year.

It is reported from Austin, Texas, that Joseph Leiter and associates will exercise their option Jan. 1 to buy for $5,000,000 the Mexican mines and railroads of the Hidalgo Mining Company.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $4,750,000 additional preferred stock.

It is announced that the Power and Mining Machinery Company, capital $2,500,000, has been incorporated for the purpose of consolidating the Loomis-Pettibone Gas Machinery Company and the Holthoff Machinery Company.

According to Austin (Texas) dispatches, a San Francisco capitalist is said to have bought for $700,000 the famous San Juan gold mine, near Santa Eulalia.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week decreased $739,439, as compared with the previous week, and $967,086 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

It is estimated in Boston dispatches that dividend disbursements for January in that city and vicinity will be about $25,000,000, against $23,000,000 six months ago, and $22,000,000 in January, 1903.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—The money market is quiet. Rates are still high and but little business is being transacted. The end of the year is expected to be passed without any marked tightness in money.

Call loans, 5½@6½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@7 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5½@6½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 15@20c discount; clearings, $19,501,549; balances, $1,685,272.

The foreign exchange market is steady. Quotations follow:

	Sight.	60 Days.
Cables	4.85¾	
Sterling	4.84¾	4.81½
Commercial		4.80¼
Francs	5.18½	5.20½
Reichmarks	.95¾	.94¾
Guilders	.40¾	.40½

Renewed activity in American Pneumatic Service common was the most noteworthy feature on the stock market. No one seems to know why. Next to Sugar, the most active stock was Copper Range, which was strong, Amalgamated was only fairly active. There was some demand for Utah and American Telephone, but most of the specialties were dull. Edison Electric rights were active. In the afternoon the brokers gave more attention to fun than to business.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Atchison	68	67¾	68
110	Atchison pf.	93½	92	92½
10	Boston Elevated	140½	140½	140½
150	*Boston & Albany	244½	244½	244½
8	*Boston & Lowell	235	235	235
10	*Boston & Maine	168	168	168
28	*Mass. Elec. pf.	76	76	76
40	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	195½	195½	195½
55	Union Pacific	78½	78½	78½
10	Union Pacific pf.	89	89	89

TELEPHONES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American	127½	125½	127½
60	Mexican	14¾	14¾	14¾
40	New England	122	122	122

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
110	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	70½	70¾	70¾
1,955	Am. Pneumatic Service	5½	4½	5¾
135	Am. Pneumatic S. pf.	22	21	21
4,739	*Am. Sugar	127¾	125¾	126¾
494	Am. Sugar pf.	122¼	121½	122¼
50	Am. Woolen	8½	8½	8½
250	Am. Woolen pf.	68¼	67	67¾
200	Dom. Iron & Steel	8¾	8¾	8¾
150	†Edison	224	222½	224
309	Edison rgts	2¼	1¾	2¼
50	Gen. Ry. & Elec.	25½	25½	25½
34	*Gen. Electric	170½	169	170½
700	Mass. Gas	39¾	39¼	39¼
57	Mass. Gas pf.	79	79	79
13	Pullman	215	215	215
210	United Fruit	101½	101	101
5	United Shoe Machine	47	47	47
220	*U. S. Steel	11	10½	10¾
67	U. S. Steel pf.	55½	55	55½
100	Westinghouse	85	85	85

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Adventure	3	2½	2½
200	Allouez	4⅞	4½	4½
6,076	Amalgamated	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝
10	Arcadian	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
170	Atlantic	8¼	7½	8
1,310	Bingham	23	21½	23
19	Calumet & Hecla	436	435	435
335	Centennial	15¼	15	15
300	Con. Mercur	79c	79c	79c
4,000	Copper Range	47¼	46¼	46¾
175	Daly-West	35	35	35
50	Dom. Coal	77	77	77
50	*Dom. Coal	74	74	74
140	Isle Royale	6⅝	6	6¼
305	Mohawk	37⅞	37	37⅞
420	Old Dominion	10½	8	10½
20	Osceola	50½	50½	50½
25	Parrot	21¼	21¼	21¼
50	Rhode Island	1	1	1
165	Stanton	8	8	8
55	Tamarack	94	90	94
80	Trinity	5	4¾	4¾
150	U. S. Coal & Oil	8¼	8	8¼
640	United States	16¼	15¼	15¼
40	*Utah	30¼	25½	30¼
200	Victoria	2	1½	1¾
50	Winona	7	7	7
110	Wolverine	62	60	60
350	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

*Ex div. †Ex rights.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3½@4 per cent., with the last loan at 4 per cent. Most of the day's loans were at 3½@4 per cent.

Time money rates, 6 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 5 per cent. for ninety days, 5¼@5½ per cent. for four months, and 5@5½ per cent. for five and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@5¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $189,942,006; balances, $8,836,556; United States Sub-Treasury debit balance, $799,078.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; short bills, 3⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Foreign exchange was irregular. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.85 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.8090; demand, $4.8395@$4.84; cables, $4.8445@$4.8450. Commercial bills were at $4.80¼@$4.81.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.21½ and 5.19⅜ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94½@94 5-16 and 94 11-16@94¾; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15@20 discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, 1-16 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10@25c discount. St. Louis—20c discount.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Money was in increased holiday demand in the market today, but the supplies exceeded the requirements, the banks lending freely.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive. The movements were largely due to the closing up of engagements in anticipation of the holidays. The attendance was small. Consols were fairly steady, but were neglected. They closed easier.

Americans opened with a cheerful tone, in response to New York advises, afterward became easier, and closed quiet. Grand Trunk was dull on the traffic returns being disappointing. Operators, however, were disposed to await the November revenue statement. Foreigns were steadier; Argentines were the feature.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 88; Consols for account, 88⅛; Anaconda, 3⅞; Atchison, 70; Atchison preferred, 95½; Baltimore and Ohio, 80⅝; Canadian Pacific, 122¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 54½; Chicago Great Western, 16; Chicago, Mil. and St. Paul, 148; DeBeers, 20⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 21½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 74½; Erie, 30⅝; Erie first preferred, 70¼; Erie second preferred, 53; Illinois Central, 131; Louisville and Nashville, 110½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 18; New York Central, 123¼; Norfolk and Western, 59; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western 22⅝; Pennsylvania, 61; Rand Mines, 9⅝; Reading, 29⅝; Reading first preferred, 40⅝; Reading second preferred, 31; Southern Railway, 21⅞; Southern Railway preferred, 80½; Southern Pacific, 49½; Union Pacific, 80⅝; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 11⅛; United States Steel preferred, 57; Wabash, 20½; Wabash preferred, 38.

Bar silver, firm, 25 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for Three months' bills is 3⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid 36.10; Lisbon 23.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Prices on the Bourse today opened strong and steady, but afterward stocks became heavy on the reports that Japan is indisposed to make concessions to Russia. Later there was an improvement, and the market closed firm.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 97 francs 57½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet, but prices were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £2,802,000; circulation increased £677,000; bullion decreased £2,125,198; other securities increased £3,825,000; other deposits increased £621,000; public deposits increased £405,000; notes reserve decreased £2,764,000; Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 36.90 per cent., as compared with 43.71 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 4 per cent.

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 3,750,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 19,875,000f, gold in hand increased 75,000f, bills discounted decreased 11,250,000f, and silver in hand decreased 3,675,000f.

Standard Rope and Twine Meeting.

Joseph G. Taylor, Secretary of the Standard Rope and Twine Company has sent out notice to the stockholders that as a quorum of the stockholders had failed to attend at the annual meeting on Sept. 15, and also the adjourned meeting of Nov. 10 last, and those attending having voted to adjourn the meeting to Jan. 7, 1904, at noon, the Board of Directors has designated that day at the company's office, 68 Broad Street, Ellizabeth, N. J., as the time and place for electing three Directors and for the transaction of other business.

New Stock Exchange Members.

W. M. Vance of Allen, McGraw & Co.; J. Newton Stout of Stout & Co., and John L. Riker, Second, all of this city, were elected members of the Stock Exchange yesterday.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 24.—The holiday spirit took possession of the Stock Exchange in earnest to-day and that body adjourned at noon until Monday after transactions aggregating only 120 shares of stock and $17,800 of bonds. Seaboards continued weak and sold in small amounts at the same lowest of yesterday, 24¼. On a small transaction Atlantic Coast Line stocks declined two points to 105½. This stock has been as high as 110 this month. The transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Seaboard Railway com.	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	Atl. Coast Line com.	105½	105½	105½
10	George's Creek Coal	87	87	87
6,000	Seaboard Railway 4s	72¼	72¼	72¼
1,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. incs.	56¾	56¾	56¾
3,000	Un. Rys. & Elec. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	Atl. Consol. St. Ry. 5s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Un. Ed. Lt. & Power 4½s	81	81	81
1,000	Atl. C. Line cons. 4s	93	93	93
1,800	Baltimore City 5s, (1916)	121¼	121¼	121¼
1,000	Petersburg 5s	114	114	114

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—New York exchange was 10 cents premium. Time and call loans 5½@6 per cent. Locally the game was very tame. The usual midday champagne feast was eliminated. Prices were easy. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
30	American Can pf.	31½	31½	31½
50	Chicago Edison	145	145	145
50	Chicago Union Traction	6	6	6
4	Chicago Union Traction pf.	28	28	28
105	Diamond Match	128½	128½	128½
3	South Side Elevated	95	95	95
20	Swift & Co.	101¼	101¼	101¼
35	Quaker Oats pf.	73¾	73¾	73¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 24.—The following were the transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
301	Brewing	25½	24½	24½
110	Crucb. Steel pf.	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
10	Fire Proof	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
40	Fire Proof pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
185	Mfrs. Light & Heat	30	30	30
5	Philadelphia Company	50	50¼	50
275	Pittsburg Coal pf.	59½	59	59¼
150	River Coal	9	9	9
10	United States Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
110	Ut. Glass pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
1,347	W. Elec. Sec.	94⅝	93	94

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading yesterday in curb securities was more active and somewhat irregular. Two of the most important stocks, Greene Consolidated Copper and Interborough Rapid Transit, declined sharply on the largest volume of business of any day this week. To offset in some degree these losses were small gains of ½ or thereabouts in about half a dozen issues, the principal ones being Northern Securities, Havana Tobacco preferred, and the Seaboard Air Line stocks.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER was quite active and broke sharply to 11¾, closing there at a loss of 1⅝. More than 3,000 shares were traded in, and at times there seemed to be no difficulty whatever in forcing the price down, even when only a few hundred shares were offered. The trading in Greene Consolidated has resumed the same general appearance evident during the recent decline to a new low record for the year.

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INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT showed the largest decline of the day, 1⅝. No news developed to explain the drop to 91. The sales showed a larger total than on the first three days this week, being more than 1,000 shares.

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The principal transactions, in 100-share lots, reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
50	Am. Can pf.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
100	Cotton Oil & Fibre pf.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Electric Lead Reduc.	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Gold Hill Copper	5-16	5-16	5-16
5,400	Greene Con. Copper	12⅝	11¾	11¾
700	Hackensack Meadows	25½	24	25
100	Havana Tobacco pf.	31	31	31
1,115	Inter. Rapid Transit	93	*90⅝	91
100	Inter. Mer. Marine	5	5	5
105	International Salt	11	11	11
150	Light, Fuel & Power	*27½	27	27
100	Manhattan Transit	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Montreal & Host. Cop.	4	4	4
565	N. Y. Transportation	*5½	5½	5½
400	N. Am. L. & Pulp	4½	4	4½
700	Northern Securities	89½	89¼	89½
1,600	Seaboard Air Line	12¼	12	12¼
400	Seaboard Air Line pf.	23½	23	23
23	Standard Oil	*670	665	*670
800	Tennessee Copper	28⅝	27¾	28⅝
100	Tonopah Mining	6½	6½	6½
500	Union Copper	9-16	9-16	9-16
100	United Copper	9	9	9
100	White Knob Copper	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝

Bonds.

$15,000	†Con. Rubber Tire 4s	11	11	11

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing prices of Wednesday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Dec. 24. Bid.	Dec. 24. Asked.	Dec. 23. Bid.	Dec. 23. Asked.
American Banknote	47	50	46	50
American Can	3⅝	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛
American Can pf.	31½	31⅝	31½	32
American Chicle	95	98	94	100
American Chicle pf.	79½	81	75	82
American De Forest	5	6	5	6
American Malting Co.	95½	96½	95½	96½
American Motive Power	½	1	½	1
American Surety	158	162½	160	165
American Typefounders	25	35	35	35
American Typefounders pf.	87	92	88½	93
American Writing Paper	2¼	2⅝	2½	2⅝
Amer. Writing Paper pf.	9½	10½	9½	10½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s.	68¼	69	68¼	69
Automatic Heating pf.	90	95	90	95
Bamberger De Lamar	3½	5	3½	5
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	116½	118⅝	118½	119
Bord. Cond. Milk pf.	107

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, Dec. 24, 1903.

1902-13		2,000	94
1,000	107⅞	Louisville & Nashv	
Atl Bldg & L 6s		unified 4s	
5,000	71½	1,000	100⅝
5,000	71½	Manhattan con 4s	
Atch, Top & Santa		2,000	102¼
Fe gen 4s		21,000	102⅛
13,000	99⅝	Met Elev 1st 6s	
5,000	99⅝	1,000	110¼
Adjustment 4s		Met St Ry ref 4s	
1,000	87	2,000	80
12,000	89	Minn & St L, Iowa	
Stamped		1st 7s	
2,000	87⅛	1,000	112⅝
30,000	87½	Mo, K & East 1st	
Atlan Coast L 4s		5,000	107⅛
5,000	93⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Balt & Ohio prior		5,000	96⅝
lien 3½s		1,000	96⅝
1,000	90	1,000	97
1,000	99⅝	Mo, K & T ext 4s	
5,000	90	5,000	98⅝
Gold 4s		Mo, K & T of T 5s	
10,000	101	5,000	100⅝
5,000	100⅛	5,000	100⅝
5,000	101	Mo Pac cr 6s	
5,000	100⅝	2,000	105⅛
24,000	101	Nash, C & St L 1st	
Pitts, L E & W		7s	
Va 4s		5,000	122⅛
11,000	94	Nat R R of Mex	
5,000	94½	1st con 4s	
Brkn div 3½s		5,000	75
60,000	86⅝	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
5,000	86⅝	1,000	101½
25,000	89⅝	Norf & W con 4s	
Brklyn Un El 1st		25,000	96⅝
2,000	100⅝	Norf & W, Pocah	
1,000	100⅝	C & C 4s	
20,000	100⅛	2,000	89
2,000	100⅛	North Pac 4s	
Brklyn Un Gas 5s		5,000	102⅝
5,000	113	3,000	102
Cent of Ga 5d inc		North Pac gen 3s	
5s		5,000	70⅝
5,000	20⅝	10,000	70⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s		Ore R & N con 4s	
1,000	102⅝	3,000	96⅝
1,000	102⅝	Ore Sh L partic 4s	
3,000	102⅝	4,000	92
Chic Ter & V 4s		Ore Sh L 1st con	
div 1st con 4s		5s	
10,000	101⅝	5,000	113½
Chi, R I & Pac		Penn gtd 4½s	
4s		1,000	111
10,000	104	4,000	110⅝
Chi, R I & P gen		Penn conv 3½s	
4s		48,000	95⅝
10,000	104	500	95⅝
Chi, R I & Pac R		Peoria & E inc 4s	
4s		5,000	62
10,000	88½	Reading gen 4s	
4,000	88⅝	71,000	96⅝
10,000	88⅝	3,000	97
20,000	88⅝	8,000	97
1,000	88⅝	Rio Gr West 1st	
30,000	88⅝	4,000	97
105,000	88⅝	St L & Cairo 4s	
10,000	88⅝	10,000	80
50,000	88⅝	St L, I M & South	
5,000	89	gen 5s	
5,000	88⅝	9,000	111⅝
Beloit & N		1,000	111⅝
1,000	98	2,000	111⅝
1,000	99⅝	Unify & ref 4s	
30,000	98⅝	10,000	86⅝
Chi, R I & P R R		St L & San F R R	
col tr 5s		gen 6s	
5,000	73⅛	1,000	125⅛
1,000	74⅛	St L & San F R R	
4,000	74⅛	refunding 4s	
C, St P, M & O 6s		6,000	84⅝
1,000	130⅛	9,000	84⅝
C, C, C & St L gen		1,000	85
4s		1,000	97
2,000	95⅝	St L S W'n con 4s	
2,000	95⅝	13,000	70⅛
11,000	96	1,000	77
St L div 1st		5,000	70⅝
4,000	100	St P & S C 1st	
Col & I conv 5s		10,000	122½
1,000	89⅝	San A & A P 4s	
Col Mid 1st 4s		17,000	78⅛
5,000	60	1,000	78
5,000	60⅛	Seaboard A L Ry	
Col & South 1st 4s		refunding 5s	
6,000	86⅛	3,000	98⅝
Consol Tobacco 4s		South Pac 4s	
1,000	56⅝	2,000	87⅝
5,000	56⅝	3,000	88⅛
5,000	56⅝	South Pac of Cal	
12,000	56⅝	con 5s, stamp	
5,000	57	5,000	106½
12,000	56½	Southern Ry 1st 5s	
Consumers Gas of		4,000	114⅝
Chi 1st 5s		Southern Ry, M &	
5,000	104½	O col 4s	
Denver & Rio Gr		6,000	93⅝
1st 4s		Standard R & T 6s	
1,000	99⅝	5,000	35
2,000	99⅝	Standard R & T inc	
Improvement 5s		26,000	1⅝
1,000	108	6,000	1⅝
Dist Sec Cor 5s		Texas & Pac, Lan	
10,000	63	div B L 5s	
1,000	63⅝	10,000	110
26,000	63	Texas & Pac 1st 5s	
15,000	63⅝	2,000	115⅝
East Tenn V & G		Texas & Pac 2d inc	
con 1st 5s		1,000	85
2,000	117½	Union Pac 1st 4s	
Erie 1st con 4s		37,000	102⅝
25,000	98⅝	3,000	102⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s		10,000	102⅝
2,000	89⅝	1,000	102⅝
26,000	89⅝	1,000	102⅝
6,000	89⅝	26,000	102⅝
4,000	89⅝	27,000	102⅝
Fort W & D C 1st		United Railroads of	
1,000	103	San Fran 4s	
Gal, H & San A		6,000	78⅛
M & P div 5s		14,000	77½
2,000	104	U S Steel Corp s f	
Green Bay & West		5s	
deb ctfs, B		20,000	70⅛
68,000	19	50,000	70⅛
Hock Val 1st 4½s		46,000	70
2,000	106⅝	25,000	70⅛
Hous & T C 1st 5s		22,000	70
1,000	113	25,000	69⅝
1st & G N 2d 5s		Registered	
10,000	99	500	70⅛
Illinois Central 4s		Wabash 1st 5s	
1,000	106	9,000	114½
K C Ft S & M 4s		Wabash deb B	
24,000	78⅛	16,000	61⅝
Kan City, South 5s		West Un refund &	
3,000	69	real est 4½s	
1,000	69⅛	10,000	102
Kentucky Cent 4s		5,000	102⅛
2,000	88⅛	1,000	102⅝
Lacled Gas 1st 5s		1,000	102⅝
St L 1st 5s		8,000	102⅛
2,000	108⅛		
Total sales	$1,055,000		

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 25 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 56c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Phenix sold at .12@.14.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Chollar sold at .20@.21, 2,500 Comstock bonds at .07@.08½, 100 Consolidated Californa and Virginia at .05, 1,000 Consolidated Imperial at .05, 300 Golden Fleece at .16, 100 Hale and Norcross at .46, 100 Ophir at 2.00, 3,600 Phoenix at .13@.15, 100 Portland at 1.18, and 1,000 Work at .04.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Consolidated	.02	.02
Andes	.20	.18
Belcher	.21	.20
Best & Belcher	1.85	1.90
Bullion	.05	.05
Caledonia	.65	.62
Challenge Consolidated	.21	.18
Chollar	.20	.20
Confidence	.71	.65
Consolidated Cal. & Va	1.05	1.00
Consolidated Imperial	.02	.02
Crown Point	.15	.15
Gould & Curry	.31	.30
Hale & Norcross	.47	.46
Julia	.06	.05
Justice	.07	.07
Kentuck Consolidated	.03	.03
Lady Washington Consolidated	.02	.02
Mexican	1.05	1.05
Occidental Consolidated	.39	.37
Ophir	2.10	2.05
Overman	.21	.20
Potosi	.17	.19
Savage	.41	.42
Sax Belcher	.05	.06
Sierra Nevada	.48	.48
Syndicate	.04	.04
Union	.10	.10
Union Consolidated	.48	.47
Utah Consolidated	.05	.08
Yellow Jacket	.20	.20
Silver bars	55⅝	55⅛
Mexican dollars	43@45	43@44
Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Telegraph	.10	.10

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Dec. 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Thursday		Wednesday	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	5	5½	5	5½
American	1	2	1	2
Anaconda	10	11½	12½	13
C. K. & N.	14	15	14½	15
Cash Consolidated	2½	3	2½	3
Dante	1½	2	1½	2
Doctor Jackpot	4½	5	4½	5
Elkton	46½	47	46	47
El Paso	53	55	51	55
Gold Dollar	3½	3½	3½	3½
Golden Cycle	56	57	56	57
Golden Fleece	3	4	3	4
Gold Sovereign	3	3½	3	3½
Isabella	7½	9	7½	10
Jackpot	5	6	5	6
Cripple Creek	2½	2½	2½	2½
Last Dollar	40	45	40	45
Lexington	3½	4	3½	4
Little Puck	1½	2	1½	2
Lone Pine	2½	2½	2½	2½
Nellie Gibson	5½	6	5½	6
Mary Cashen	1	2	1½	2
Mosh Anchor	9½	10	9½	10
Old Abe	2½	2½	2½	2½
Old Glory	2½	3	2½	3
Portland	125	140	125	150
Rose Marie	1½	2	1½	2
Stella	1½	2	1½	2
Strong Eclipse	1½	2	1½	2
Vindicator	8½	9	8½	9

BOSTON SEEKS "RELEASE BONDS."

Merchants Remonstrate Against Discontinuance Order of Treasury Department.

BOSTON, Dec. 24.—At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce this afternoon a committee was appointed to go to Washington to remonstrate against the recent order of the Treasury Department discontinuing the use in Boston of the so-called "release bonds," under which goods that are withheld for sample and appraisement have been released as soon as the examination by the appraiser has been completed.

The abrogation of the privilege, which the "release bond" affords, was declared by the directors to be a serious hardship and it was held that there is cause for apprehension that some classes of goods imported will be diverted from Boston to New York to secure more prompt delivery.

Telephone Foreclosure Sale Confirmed.

Detroit, Mich., Dec. 24.—Judge Swan, of the United States Circuit Court, confirmed to-day the foreclosure sale of the Michigan Telephone Company, to N. W. Harris, who represents the syndicate of bondholders and who bid $4,100,000 for the property at the sale of Nov. 5. The petition of Charles Flowers and Samuel T. Douglass, the latter representing the minority stockholders' protective committee, asking that the sale be set aside, are dismissed. The case will be appealed to the United States Court of Appeals in Cincinnati.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.95⅝
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.53⅝
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.42½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.80
Cotton, middling	13.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07
Sugar, granulated	4.45
Molasses, O. K., prime	.38
Beef, family	10.50
Beef hams	21.25
Tallow, prime	.05
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06⅝
Lard, prime	7.10
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	18.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23
Eggs	.25½

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—Spring Wheat—No. 2, 79@80c; No. 3 red, 82¼@86c; No. 2 corn, 42c; No. 2 yellow, 43½c; No. 2 oats, 34½@34⅝c; No. 3 white, 34@37½c; No. 2 rye, 52½c; good feeding barley, 35@36c; fair to choice malting, 44@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, 93c; No. 1 Northwestern, $1; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $12@12.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $6.67½@6.70; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.12½@6.37½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.37½@6.50; whiskey, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.25.

COTTON.—For the third successive day this week cotton prices yesterday were forced up to another high level, and crowded very close to that promised 14 cents before Christmas. The market was almost a repetition of that of the preceeding day. The opening was firm not 5 to 7 points lower to 12 points higher. Receipts were light, the weather unsettled, the cables a little better than due, and the New Orleans crowd continued buying while sellers of late on Wednesday started to get back their cotton, and before many minutes had passed prices were net 13 to 20 points higher.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	13.34	13.45	13.32	13.32@13.34
January	13.34	13.51	13.34	13.47@13.49
February	13.35	13.58	13.35	13.44@13.48
March	13.47	13.81	13.47	13.56@13.59
April	13.60	13.75	13.59	13.61@13.63
May	13.65	13.91	13.62	13.70@13.73
June	13.72	13.94	13.72	13.76@13.78
July	13.68	13.91	13.64	13.72@13.75
August	13.82	13.47	13.98	13.86@13.38

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24.—Spot cotton dull; sales, 3,000 bales; speculation and export, 300 bales; American, 2,000 bales; receipts, 11,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; middling upland, 7.18d. Futures opened steady, unchanged. Closed steady, net unchanged to 1 point higher. December, 7.14@7.15; December-January, 7.10; January-February, 7.07; February-March, 7.06@7.06; March-April, 7.04; April-May, 7.03; May-June, 7.02; June-July, 7d; July-August, 6.97@6.98; August-September, 6.82. Manchester yarns irregular; cloths, offers too low.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Instead of the holiday dullness, usually a feature of the day before Christmas, wheat experienced a war scare yesterday that for a time made things crazy. Trade was practically at a standstill, but a full cent advance as a response, while New York sold up ¾c, with buying active and shorts alarmed over the way the market acted. Subsequently, however, a quieter feeling prevailed, and the sensational war rumor having been denied, prices eased off in the afternoon, closing unsettled but still ⅝@⅞c higher than the previous day's. At the close No. 2 was quoted at elevator and 95⅝c free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 96⅝c free on board, afloat.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Spring patents, $4.60@$5.00; winter straights, $4.00@$4.10; Winter patents, $4.00@$4.25; Spring clears, $3.70@$3.85; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.30@$3.40; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.15@$3.25; red dog, $22.40. Buckwheat Flour—Market dull, $2.10@$2.25. Rye Flour—Quiet; fair to good, $3.20@$3.40; choice to fancy, $3.45@$3.60. Corn Meal—Steady; kiln dried, $2.90@$2.95 as to brand. Bag Meal—Steady; fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.40; coarse, $1.00@$1.05. Feed—Firm; Spring bran, spot, $20.25; sacks to arrive, 200 lb, $20.00; Spring bran, middling, $21.50@$24.00 in 200 lb sacks; standard do, $20.00; hominy chop, $21.00, bulk; $22.50 sacks; oil meal, $23.00.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—Close: Wheat, December, 92½c; May, 92¼c; July, 79⅝c; No. 2 hard, 75½@77c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 43⅝c; December, 43⅛c; May, 42⅝@42⅞c; July, 42⅝c. Oats—No. 2 cash, 36⅝c; December, 36⅛c; May, 38⅝c; No. 2 white, 38c.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 24.—Wheat firm; close: No. 1 Northern, 85@86½c; No. 2 Northern, 82@83½c; December, 83c. Rye steady; No. 1, 56@57c. Barley dull; No. 2, 63c; sample, 30@60c. Corn steady; No. 3, 40@42c; May, 44½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 24.—Close: Wheat, December, 80c; May, 82⅝c; July, 82¼@82½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 83⅝c; No. 1 Northern, 81⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 79⅝c; No. 3 Northern, 76@76½c.

DULUTH, Dec. 24.—Close: Wheat to arrive, No. 1 hard, 82½c; No. 1 Northern, 81c; No. 2 Northern, 78½c; December, 80c; May, 82½c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
May	95⅝	97 1-16	95⅝	96⅝
July	82⅝	83	82⅝	82⅝
Corn—				
December				52
May	50⅛	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	80⅝	81⅛	80⅝	81⅛
May	83⅝	84⅛	83 3-16	83⅝
July	77⅝	78⅝	77⅝	78
Corn—				
December	41	41⅝	41	41⅛
May	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝
July	45⅝	44⅛	45⅝	43⅝
Oats—				
December	35⅛	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛
May	37 3-16	37⅛	37 3-16	37⅛
July	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
Lard—				
January	$6.70	$6.72½	$6.62½	$6.67
May	6.82½	6.92½	6.82½	6.90
Ribs—				
January	6.30	6.32½	6.25	6.25
May	6.57½	6.60	6.52½	6.52½
Pork—				
January	12.00	12.10	12.00	12.05
May	12.42½	12.50	12.40	12.42½

COFFEE.—The coffee market opened firm at an advance of 5 to 10 points, but meeting with heavy liquidation in the afternoon weakened and closed steady net unchanged to 5 points lower. Sales were estimated at 140,000 bags. The initial gains were in sympathy with higher European markets and moderate primary receipts which were accompanied by good buying orders here from European sources, thought to reflect positively covering by shorts. There was also a good demand from recognized bullish sources and there seemed to be comparatively little coffee offering. As the session progressed, however, and it became evident that the buying was not sufficient to offset the liquidation and bring about further advances, more long coffee came on the market from people who were anxious apparently to realize profits before the holidays. The spot market was firm with quotations nominally unchanged on the basis of 7c for Rio No. 7.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.65@6.70
January	6.75	6.80	6.65	6.65@6.70
February	6.90	6.90	6.85	6.80@6.85
March	7.05	7.15	7.00	6.95@7.00
April	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.15@7.20
May	7.45	7.40	7.30	7.25@7.30
June				7.35@7.40
July	7.55	7.55	7.45	7.40@7.45
August				7.50@7.55
September	7.75	7.80	7.65	7.65@7.70
October	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.70@7.75
November	7.90	7.90	7.80	7.75@7.80

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Firm; mess, $13.25@$13.75; family, $14.50@$15; short clear, $13@$18.50. BEEF—Quiet; mess, $8@$9; family, $10@$11; packet, $10@$11; extra India mess, $15@$17. BEEF HAMS—Steady; $20.50@$22. DRESSED HOGS—Steady; bacons, 6¼c; 150 lb, 6¼c; 180 lb, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6¾c; pigs, 6¼@7½c. CUT MEATS—Pickled bellies dull; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 5c; pickled shoulders steady, 6¼@6c; pickled hams quiet; 10@10½c. TALLOW—Firm; city, 5c; country, 4½@5¼c. LARD—Steady, 7.10c; city lard dull, 6¾@6¾c; refined lard steady; South America, 7.75c; Continent, 7.35; Brazil, lard, 8.75c; compound quiet, 6¼@6½c. STEARINE—Steady; olea, 5c; city lard stearine, 7¼@7½c.

METALS.—TIN—Tin was very firm in London, advancing £1 15s, to £130 for spot, and £131 5s for futures. Locally tin was also firmer, with spot quoted at 28.50@28c. COPPER—Copper advanced ⅞c 5d, to £57 for spot, and £56 12s 9d for futures in London, but remained unchanged and quiet here at 12.87½@13.00c for electrolytic, and at 12.12½@12.37½c for casting. LEAD—Lead was unchanged at £11 7s 6d in London, at 4.37½c in New York. SPELTER—Spelter was unchanged in London at £21 5s, and at 5c in the local market. IRON—Iron closed at 49s 6d in Glasgow, and at 42s 10½d in Middlesborough. Locally iron was quiet; No. 1 foundry, Northern, is quoted at $15@$16; No. 2 foundry, Northern, at $14@$15; No. 1 foundry, Southern, and No. 1 foundry, Southern, soft, at $18.50@$19. The New York Metal Exchange will remain closed until Monday.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits of turpentine, oil and machine bbls, 59@59½c. Tar: Pine bbls, $3.70@$2.80; oil bbls, $4.70. Resin: Common to good, strained, $2.55; D, $2.55@$2.60; E, $2.60@$2.65; F, $2.80; G, $2.80; H, $2.90; I, $3.15; K, $3.80; M, $4; N, $4.20; W G, $4.50, and W W, $4.50. W W, $4.50.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 24.—Turpentine firm, 56½c; sales, 150 casks; exports, 145 casks. Resin firm; sales, 2,596 bbls; receipts, 2,893 bbls; exports, 1,798 bbls: A, B, C, D, E, F, $2.25; G, $2.30; H, $2.35; I, $2.55; K, $3.80; M, $2.90; N, $4.05; W G, $4.25; W W, $4.50.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 24.—Spirits of turpentine: Quiet; receipts, 17 casks. Resin: Firm; $3.10; receipts, 81 bbls. Tar: Firm; $1.50 and $1.60; receipts, 479 bbls. Crude turpentine: Firm; $2.25 and $3.80; receipts, 174 bbls.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 24.—Turpentine steady, 55½c. Resin steady: A, B, C, D, E, F, $2.15; G, $2.20; H, $2.25; I, $2.45; K, $2.70; M, $2.80; N, $3.95; W G, $3.15; W W, $3.40.

LIVE STOCK.—No sales of beeves reported; dressed beef steady; city-dressed native sides, 6@9½c per lb. Veals rated slow and easier; veals sold at $5@$7.87½ per 100 lb; city-dressed veals, 7½@12c per lb. Sheep weak and very dull; lambs slow, average of sales slightly lower; sheep sold at $2.00@$3.70 per 100 lb; lambs at $5.50@$6.25; one car at $6.30; dressed mutton, 5½@7c per lb; dressed lambs, 8@10c. No hogs on sale alive.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board, to consist of Capts. Beverly W. Dunn, Colden Ruggles, and Tracy C. Dickson of the Ordnance Department, is appointed to meet at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, New Jersey, Dec. 28, to prepare an examination for Lieutenants of the line of the army who may apply for detail in the Ordnance Department.

The resignation of First Lieut. Thomas M. Kelley, Philippine Scouts, has been accepted to take effect Dec. 24.

The resignations of Cadets Jack R. McMichael and Frank H. Murphy, Fourth Class, United States Military Academy, have been accepted.

Transfers in the Artillery Corps: First Lieut. Robert J. Arnold, from the Twenty-first to the One Hundred and Third Company; First Lieut. Hugh J. B. McEligh, from the One Hundred and Third to the Twenty-first Company.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department: Capt. Frederick M. Hartsock will, upon the expiration of leave of absence to Fort Bliss, Texas, report at that post for duty to relieve Capt. Edwin P. Wolfe.

Capt. Wolfe, upon being relieved, will proceed to San Francisco and report for transportation to the Philippine Islands on the transport to sail Feb. 1, and upon arrival at Manila, will report for assignment to duty.

Capt. Henry R. Stiles is relieved from duty in the Philippines and will proceed to San Francisco, and upon arrival report to the Adjutant General for further orders.

Chaplain Patrick P. Carey, Artillery Corps, now in San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, N. M., and report in person to the commanding officer, General Hospital, for treatment.

Navy.

Commander J. A. Norris is ordered to the Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, to complete the computations of the Philippine longitude expedition.

Commander A. B. Willets is commissioned from Oct. 11.

Lieut. D. F. Boyd is commissioned from Oct. 11.

Ensign L. R. Wright, Jr., is commissioned from April 15.

Lieut. T. J. Senn is detached from the naval proving grounds, Indian Head, Md., and ordered to the Dixie as executive officer.

Lieut. P. H. Brown is ordered to the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, Jan. 9.

Surgeon D. N. Carpenter is detached from the naval hospital, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the Dixie for duty with Panama Marine Brigade.

Surgeon L. W. Spratling is detached from the naval laboratory, Brooklyn, and ordered to the Dixie for duty with the Panama Marine Brigade.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. L. Angeny is detached from the naval hospital, Philadelphia, and ordered to the Dixie for duty with the Panama Marine Brigade.

Pay Director W. J. Thomson, retired, is detached from the naval pay office, Seattle, Washington, Jan. 31, and ordered home.

Paymaster E. D. Ryan is assigned to duty in charge of navy pay office, Seattle, Washington, Jan. 31.

Paymaster J. R. Sanford is assigned to the navy yard, New York, Jan. 4, for duty as assistant to the officer in charge of the naval clothing factory.

A cable from Rear Admiral Evans of the Asiatic Station, Dec. 23, announces that the following Midshipmen have been ordered to San Francisco, Cal., and detached from the several vessels named:

W. Brown, Jr., from the Albany; S. M. Robinson, from the Oregon; M. K. Metcalf, from the Wisconsin, and W. T. Conn, Jr., from the Kentucky.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Arrived—San Francisco, at Beirut; Culgoa, at Port of Spain; Lawrence, Stewart Truxtun, Whipple, and Worden, at Key West; Olympia, at Colon; Bennington, at San Francisco.

Sailed—Osceola, from Key West for Guantanamo; Buffalo, Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chanticleer, and Wolverine, from Key West for San Juan; Eagle, from Bahia Honda for Key West; Baltimore, from Hampton Roads for New York.

The Iowa was commissioned the 23d inst., at the navy yard, New York.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Mary J. Murphy, as administratrix, appellant, vs. the City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Albert Simar, respondent, vs. John L. Shea, impleaded, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

People ex rel. Eugene J. McElhroe, appellant, vs. James L. Wells et al., respondents.—Interlocutory judgment reversed, with costs, and demurrer sustained, with costs, with leave to respondent to make another amended return within twenty days after service of the order to be entered on the decision of this appeal, and on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Charles L. Cammann et al., respondents, vs. Freeman F. Huntington, appellant.—Judgment and order denying a new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Julia Clemons, appellant, vs. Morris Wortman, respondent.—Order modified as indicated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Joseph H. Woodhouse, appellant, vs. Mary D. Woodhouse, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to amend decree denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Louise Diebold, respondent, vs. Anna Walter et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam.

Wilding Blackburn, appellant, vs. the American News Company, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion to amend summons and complaint granted upon payment of $10 costs of motion. Opinion by Patterson, J. (Van Brunt, P. J., and McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Mary L. Vaughn, appellant, vs. John W. Vaughn, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as indicated in opinion, with $10 costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. David Weller, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. McLaughlin and Laughlin, JJ., dissenting. No opinion.

In the matter of George F. Gilman: Selesta S. Griswold, respondent, vs. Theophilus Gilman et al., as administrators, appellants.—Judgment modified by reducing same to the sum of $5,538.87, and as so modified, affirmed, without costs. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Hyman Davis, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

The People, &c., respondents, vs. Theodore Casson, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. No opinion.

People ex rel. Michael J. McManus, relator, Francis V. Greene, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. William H. Dudley, relator, vs. Francis V. Greene, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Marie E. Ruch, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway, Ltd., appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Rudolph Schneider, appellant, vs. Thomas H. Seaman, impleaded, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Alessandro Turturiello, respondent, vs. Columbia Storage Warehouse, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Emilie M. C. Peters, respondent, vs. The Morning Journal Association, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

August H. Mayhaum, appellant, vs. Louis Meyer, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Max Lefkowitz, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles E. H. Phillips et al., respondents, vs. the Manhattan Railway Company et al., appellants.—Judgment modified by reducing judgment as entered for rental damages, including costs, interest, and allowance, to the sum of $1,022.50, and as so modified, affirmed without costs; Van Brunt, P. J., dissenting as to rental damage. No opinion.

Elisabeth V. Foote, as executor, &c., respondent, vs. Mary L. Foote, impleaded, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. James A. Deering, appellant, vs. Edward M. Grout, &c., as assessor, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Samuel F. Burns, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements to be taxed in the Surrogates' Court. No opinion.

In the matter of Joseph B. C. Tuell, respondent, vs. John O. Paine, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Patterson and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting. No opinion.

In the matter of Joseph B. C. Tuell, respondent, vs. John O. Paine et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Joseph B. C. Tuell, respondent, vs. John O. Paine, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Patterson and McLaughlin, JJ., dissenting.

William W. Farmer, appellant, vs. the A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Company et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of William H. Miller, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements to be taxed in the Surrogates' Court. No opinion.

George W. Thurston, appellant, vs. Cypress Hills Cemetery et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

August Borgwardt, respondent, vs. John N. Stearns, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Charles F. Warren, respondent, vs. Harry L. Stratton et al., appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of Morris D. Weiss, appellant, vs. Abraham B. Schlosser, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

James A. Campbell, respondent, vs. Press Publishing Company, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs

IN THE BUSINESS WORLD

MAKES SILK RIBBON RULING

Secretary Shaw Sustains Board of General Appraisers.

Higher Duty on Some Ribbons—Others, It Is Held, Will Get Lower Assessment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Shaw to-day rendered a decision sustaining the Board of General Appraisers in its decision that certain silk ribbons involved in cases brought before the Board were dutiable as trimmings and not as articles of manufactured silk. The effect of the Board's decision was to increase the duty on this class of ribbons from 50 to 60 per cent. ad valorem.

Secretary Shaw's decision was announced in the following letter to Collector of Customs:

"Washington, Dec. 24.

"Sir: You have doubtless observed that the decision of the Board of General Appraisers, rendered Oct. 27, 1903, is in conflict with the decision in Robinson vs. United States, decided by the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, on Feb. 3, 1903.

"The importer has appealed from the decision of the Board of General Appraisers. The Government should have appealed from the decision of the Circuit Court. The failure was an oversight on the part of the Treasury Department or the Department of Justice. It is immaterial which. I am in receipt of an opinion from the Attorney General, from which I quote:

"'Where there is conflict between an opinion of the Circuit Court on appeal from the Board of General Appraisers and a subsequent one of the Board, the Secretary of the Treasury in deciding which to follow should give the opinion of the court greater consideration on account of the superior position which it occupies.

"'If the Treasury Department has acquiesced in the doctrines expressed in an opinion of a Circuit Court holding a certain class of goods should be assessed at a specified rate, and importers have been led to accept this as the construction of the law which that department regards as final, and have acted upon it for a considerable space of time, Collectors ought not to be instructed to assess at a different rate unless strong reasons impel thereto.'

"In view of the foregoing, you are instructed to follow the decision of the Board of General Appraisers in the case referred to, as to the particular class of goods before the board, and you will follow the decision and doctrine of the Circuit Court in the case referred to as to all other silk ribbons until March 1, 1904. From and after March 1, 1904, you will follow the conclusion reached by the Board of General Appraisers as to all silk ribbons unless in the meantime the same shall have been overruled by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

"Yours very truly, L. M. SHAW."

The assessment of 60 per cent. ad valorem on ribbon imports, in the view of New York merchants, is to be confined to "baby" ribbons, as the narrow makes are called, and all other ribbons will be assessed at 50 per cent. In October last United States General Appraiser De Vries made a decision on an importation by Gartner & Freidenheit classifying "baby" ribbons as trimmings, which advanced the duty from 50 per cent., the rate on manufactures of silk, to 60 per cent., the rate on trimmings. Then the Secretary issued a circular ordering Collectors to classify all ribbons as trimmings. This made a sudden advance upon goods which had been paying 50 per cent. since the Dingley law went into effect.

Importers at once protested energetically, and representatives went to Washington and urged that the advance in rates would be a great injustice, as many contracts for future delivery had been made on the basis of the lower rate of duty.

James M. Beck, formerly Assistant United States Attorney General, appeared for the association before the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, while S. C. Mead and H. D. Dumont also represented the association in hearings held on the subject.

WEST VIRGINIA BANK CLOSED.

Citizens' Institution of Cameron, Oldest in Locality, Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

WHEELING, W. Va., Dec. 24.—The Citizens' Bank of Cameron, Marshall County, closed its doors this morning, the following notice being posted on the doors before 9 o'clock:

This bank will be closed for an indefinite period by order of the Board of Directors on account of our inability to realize on notes and bills. B. F. FOX, Cashier.

The bank is one of the oldest in that part of the State, and has always borne a splendid reputation. Bank Examiner M. A. Kindall of Parkersburg has arrived and is making an investigation, but no statement of assets and liabilities has as yet been made public.

CUBAN TREATY RATES ANALYZED.

Insular Treasury Department's Ruling on Schedule in Effect Dec. 27.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—A dispatch of importance to commercial interests has been received by Acting Secretary Loomis from Mr. Steeper, United States Chargé at Havana, in relation to the application of the new Cuban reciprocity treaty.

The Chargé says that the Cuban Secretary of State has addressed a circular to Cuban Collectors of Customs notifying them that the treaty will take effect beginning Dec. 27. In addition to the present declarations by manufacturers or producers in the United States the invoices must contain statements that the articles are the product of the soil or industry of the United States.

Some of the clauses of the treaty already have been analyzed by the Cuban Treasury Department and the glass schedule is coming in for special attention. It has been settled that window glass shall enjoy a 30 per cent. instead of a 25 per cent. advantage, the latter rate applying only to other glass. Porcelains enjoy 40 per cent. advantage.

Cutlery is given 30 per cent. advantage, as is cotton and manufactures thereof, with the single exception of knitted goods, which enjoy 40 per cent. advantage with woolen manufactures. Printing paper enjoys a 30 per cent. rate, while ordinary paper has a 20 per cent. advantage. Cattle is the only live stock that is accorded a 40 per cent. advantage; other kinds getting only 20 per cent. reduction. Machinery enjoys a 25 per cent. advantage, except when copper does not predominate, in which case the 20 per cent. reduction is extended. Butter enjoys a 30 per cent. advantage, but oleomargarine or mixed butter is given a 20 per cent. reduction.

Only merchandise reaching Cuba after the time at which the treaty takes effect, after 12 o'clock on the night of the 26th inst., shall enjoy the benefits of the treaty.

Massasoit Closes Its Quilt Mill.

MONTVILLE, Conn., Dec. 24.—Because of the stringency in the cotton market and the difficulty in handling products economically the Massasoit Manufacturing Company closed its quilt mill at Oakdale to-day for an indefinite period. Work was commenced preparatory to the shipment of machinery to another mill owned by the company at Fitchville, Conn.

COTTON MARKET EXCITED.

Bulls Try to Force the Price Above the 14-Cent Mark, but Do Not Succeed.

There was tremendous activity on the cotton market yesterday. The prediction had been made by the bulls that the price would cross the fourteen-cent mark before Christmas, and they started out to make their prophecy come true.

They failed, however, for when the price for May and July crossed 90 an avalanche of long cotton was dumped on the market, with the result that there was a drop of 20 points, or $1 a bale, within the last half hour. Even as it was, the prices broke the record. It was said that they were the highest at this period since the civil war times. The top-notch prices of yesterday were 13.45 for December, 13.51 for January, 13.81 for March, 13.91 for May, 13.92 for July, and 13.47 for August. The close was from 7 to 16 points over Wednesday's close. The fluctuations during the day swept a range of 20 to 30 points, and the market was extremely nervous.

Trade reports on the cotton situation said yesterday:

The markets for speculatively dealt in staples were active and higher all through the week. Cotton was excited, with short covering a feature, though the rush of new buying was tremendous, and prices both for actual cotton and for future deliveries reached new high levels for the year. Eastern cotton mills, not well supplied with cotton, are buying sparingly. Cotton goods are stronger, forced by the strength of the cotton, but prospective buyers are told that orders for two months ahead is all that will be taken at current quotations.

COTTON BROKERS VICTIMIZED.

Short-Weight Bales from the South—Mills Closed for Holiday.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 24.—Local cotton brokers say they have been victimized by ginning men of the South. It is claimed that short-weight bales have been received, the shortage varying from 40 to 100 pounds. It is asserted that the ginning men make up the sortage in weight by using an unusually heavy wrapping of cheap burlap.

The sales in the print cloth market for the week are estimated at about 200,000 pieces. The market for the week has been fairly active, the total sales being decreased somewhat by the fact that all the mills closed to-night for the rest of the week. General conditions in the market are practically unchanged from those of a week ago. Regulars are listed at 3¼ bid, but manufacturers are refusing to sell at this price in view of the continued rise in the price of cotton.

Work of the Boll Weevil Illustrated.

The American Museum of Natural History has prepared a special exhibit illustrating the work of the cotton boll weevil. The exhibit shows the healthy cotton boll, the weevil at work, and the way in which the weevil prevents the formation of cotton fibres within the boll. The geographical area of distribution is also shown.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Trade conditions will be reviewed as follows by Bradstreet's in its issue of to-morrow:

Activity in holiday trade, with sales equal to or in excess of last year at most markets; quiet in wholesale lines, as usual at this period, with fair reorders from jobbers and exceptionally strong and active markets for speculatively dealt in staples, notably cotton, wheat, coffee, and provisions, are the salient features of the week. Other points brought out are the sustained better feeling in iron and steel and exceptional ease in money at a time when disbursement preparations might be expected to lead to high rates. What bank returns have been made up reveal the fact that 1903 has been a prosperous season for the banks, steadily high rates, with small fluctuations, having ruled. High prices for raw textiles are a drawback with which the cotton manufacturing trade particularly is struggling. Hides, leather, and wool are stronger in tone. In industrial lines the features are the ending of the Colorado coal strikes, and the gradual downward readjustment of wages in coal, coke, and iron and steel to meet changed conditions of supply and demand. The year is, however, closing in many lines with a rather more cheerful tone than seemed possible some time ago.

Chicago reports holiday trade of enormous volume, almost equal to last year, while St. Louis, Kansas City, New Orleans, Memphis, Montgomery, Chattanooga, and Savannah report best-on-record trade. New York trade with department stores is finishing with a rush, and a business fully equal to last year's is reported, but the usual yearly gain is not in all cases shown. Collections fall to show full results of recent good distributive trade, but are expected to improve after Jan. 1. Spring business is not being booked as freely as a year ago.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending Dec. 24 aggregate 2,335,000 bushels, against 3,363,035 bushels last week, 3,560,486 bushels this week last year, 4,291,543 bushels in 1901, and 3,868,165 bushels in 1900. For twenty-five weeks of the cereal year they aggregate 88,218,470 bushels, against 125,719,021 bushels in 1902, 140,402,604 bushels in 1901, and 93,080,160 bushels in 1900. Corn exports for the week aggregate 316,054 bushels, against 637,807 bushels last week, 1,502,551 bushels a year ago, 424,336 bushels in 1901, and 4,011,105 bushels in 1900. For twenty-five weeks of the present cereal year they aggregate 27,715,423 bushels, against 8,124,895 bushels in 1902, 19,056,297 bushels in 1901, and 90,769,787 bushels in 1900.

Business failures for the five days ending with Dec. 24 number 243, against 239 last week, 196 in the like week in 1902, 219 in 1901, 218 in 1900, and 220 in 1899.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,038,656, as against $2,778,095 for the previous week and $3,005,692 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the dry goods marketed was $2,058,542, as against $2,779,561 for the previous week and $2,833,854 in the corresponding week last year.

Latest Customs Rulings.

United States General Appraiser Fischer yesterday sustained a protest by F. H. Vandegrift & Co. of Philadelphia against the assessments of 50 per cent. duty on floor rugs of cotton, as "carpets or carpetings." The importers' claim was that they were "manufactures of cotton" at 45 per cent. Other protests sustained were by Wells, Fargo & Co., Philadelphia, and M. Furnya & Co., Portland, Oregon.

Windham County Bank Investigation.

DANIELSON, Conn., Dec. 24.—Receiver Ellis W. Pepper has examined the cash accounts of the Windham County National Bank, which was closed by Judge Gager on Tuesday, and it is understood, has found them to be correct. He is now scrutinizing the paper and collateral. The Directors expressed continued confidence that the receiver's report will show the affairs of the bank to be absolutely correct.

High Duty on American Butter Stands.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—United States Minister Thompson has cabled the State Department from Rio Janeiro that the Brazilian Government has declined to grant a request for an abatement of what is regarded by the State Department as excessive import duties on American butter.

GENERAL COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Beckerman & Co., importers and jobbers of silks and tailors' trimmings are to move about Jan. 15 from 458 Broadway to 160-162 Fifth Avenue, corner of Twenty-first Street.

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Auction houses in dry goods, woolens, and kindred lines have taken a vacation from business, as is usual, until after the holidays.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 243 failures in the United States during the week, against 239 for the previous week and 196, 219, 218, and 220 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 59, New England 47, Southern 49, Western 48, Northwestern 21, Pacific 15, and Territories 6. Canada had 15, against 22 for the preceding week. About 82 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less and 12 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

ROLLING STOCK OUTPUT.

Railroad Cars to the Number of 154,808 and 5,152 Locomotives Made in the United States in 1903.

The Railroad Gazette in estimating the car and locomotive output for the year 1903, says in its issue of this week:

Official returns from all but two carbuilding plants in the United States show that 154,808 cars have been built during the year 1903. As the two firms from which we have not heard turn out a total of less than 2,000 cars, we have estimated their output from our own record of their work, and added the sum obtained to the above total. This figure includes all freight and passenger cars built for elevated and steam railroads, exclusive of those built by the railroads at their own shops, and exclusive of those built for street and other electric service.

Of this total figure approximately 152,801 are freight cars and 2,007 are passenger coaches; 153,186 for domestic use and 1,615 for export. Last year the total number of cars built was 164,547, which is about 9,700 in excess of this year. The decrease has occurred in the last two months, as up to that time the output for 1903 was equal to the output for the first ten months of 1902.

During the year 5,152 locomotives were built at the various locomotive works in the country, as against 4,070 last year. The number includes 88 electric locomotives. The increase over 1902 is the largest that has ever occurred in one year, and is possibly due to the fact that the locomotive works in the country had such a volume of orders placed during 1902 that they were unable to make immediate deliveries, and many of the orders were held over until 1903. Returns from Canada show that 55 locomotives have been built by two firms, one of which has only recently begun operations.

In analyzing the report it is interesting to note what this total of 5,152 really means by calculating the expenditure involved. At an average cost per locomotive of $12,000, the total amount spent by the railroads for motive power would be approximately $62,000,000. This figure, of course, does not include the locomotives which are built yearly by railroad companies at their own shops. The following table shows our figures for locomotive building during the last twelve years:

1892	2,012	1898	1,875
1893	2,011	1899	1,479
1894	695	1900	2,153
1895	1,101	1901	3,984
1896	1,175	1902	4,070
1897	1,251	1903	5,152

NEW HAVEN ROAD CHANGES.

New Duties Assigned to the Three Vice Presidents.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 24.—Important changes in the official duties of the Vice Presidents of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company were announced to-day by President Charles S. Mellen.

The First Vice President is hereafter to have general management of the traffic department and the rail transportation.

The Second Vice President is to have charge of the construction department and the electrical department, but not including operation; the maintenance of way and structures, including buildings and signals, but not of the signal operation.

The Third Vice President is to have entirely new duties, including general charge of the accounting, pay, treasury, and purchasing departments, and of all financial matters of the companies controlled by the New Haven Road.

STANDARDIZE HARRIMAN LINES.

New Equipment to Include All Roads of the System.

OMAHA, Dec. 24.—W. V. S. Thorn, Director of Purchases for the Harriman lines, announces that the equipment of the entire Harriman system will be standardized. When the plan has been carried into effect it will be possible to duplicate any piece of rolling stock at any shop of the system. The work of bringing the equipment to a uniform style will be worked out gradually as new stock and repairs are required.

The plan of standardizing will include the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Oregon Short Line, Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, Illinois Central, and Chicago and Alton.

Grading Finished on Texas Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 24.—More than 300 miles of grade of the Panhandle and Gulf Railroad, the Texas corporation of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Road, is completed and ready for the rails. Construction material, including ties and rails, sufficient to lay 200 miles of track, has arrived and track laying will begin in January. It is proposed to have more than 500 miles of the road in Texas in operation before the close of the coming year.

Santa Fe to Extend Texas Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 24.—The Railroad Commission is advised that the branch line of the Santa Fe, which has just been completed from Bragg to the Saratoga oil field is to be immediately extended to the Batson Prairie and Sour Lake oil fields. The Santa Fe is acquiring extensive oil land holdings in the Batson Prairie field which it will develop.

Suit to Oust Council Bluffs's Mayor.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Dec. 24.—Mayor Dell C. Morgan was to-day cited to answer to a suit instituted in the District Court to oust him from office on a charge of corruption, maladministration in office, and of having a compact with gambling houses to afford them police protection. The suit is brought in the name of S. R. Wadsworth, an attorney.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. E. Babcock, ladies' and infants' wear, 115 Worth Street.

Wood, S. N., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; B. Wood, clothing; Hotel Manhattan.

White, R., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. A. McKinnon, linens, 480 Broome Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Lindeke, Warner & Schurmeier, St. Paul, Minn.; F. Sloane, upholstery goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, millinery, 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Schroder, lace and trimmings, 107 Fifth Avenue; Hoffman House.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—A. N. Bobroff, Secretary of the Russian Embassy, Washington, and S. N. Provent, Mayor of Quebec.

HOLLAND—H. M. Mowat, Toronto.

CAMBRIDGE—R. Scheller-Weinwartz, Washington.

IMPERIAL—I. Moos, Brussels.

GRAND—Capt. J. A. Lyman, United States Army, and Major S. W. Dunning, United States Army.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. Col. R. W. Rutherford, Ottawa; Sir Frederick W. Bodwen, Ottawa, and M. S. Edye, Buenos Ayres.

SAVOY—Julius Ollenheimer, Berlin.

FIFTH AVENUE—Victor E. Nelso, United States Consul General to Norway; M. H. Zwart, Rotterdam, and Francisco Carmona, Madrid, Spain.

VICTORIA—Carlos F. Carmora, Merida, Mexico, and T. Menderschafer, Mexico.

ASTOR—T. Clyde, Kobe, Japan.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 24.—Incorporated to-day:

The Daniel Hays Company, Gloversville, (to manufacture gloves and mittens;) capital, $250,000. Directors—Daniel Hays, L. A. Tate, and Mary G. Hays, Gloversville.

The Mode Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (to manufacture ladies' neckwear;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. B. Brown, Adolph Wulff, and Samuel Wulff, Brooklyn.

Herbst-Wasserman Company, New York, (to conduct a public hall;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Max Herbst, Samuel Wasserman, and Samuel Brand, New York.

Oxryn Chemical Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—Eugene Sharum and Nora E. Sharum, New York, and Lizzie Wallace, Brooklyn.

S. L. & S. Frank Horse Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—S. L. Frank, Samuel Frank, and Isaac Frank, New York.

Northrup, Coburn & Dodge Company, New York, (to mine for metals;) capital, $42,000. Directors—H. S. Northrup and C. J. Dodge, Brooklyn, and Erwin Coburn, Newark, N. J.

Empire Sporting Goods Manufacturing Company, Yonkers; capital, $10,000. Directors—Michael Finkelstein and Abraham Schemel, Yonkers, and Morris Chavin, New York.

Empire Stabling Company, Brooklyn; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. G. Glover, E. L. Glover, and A. T. Wells, Brooklyn.

Edgar A. Laws Company, Brooklyn, (tailors;) capital, $1,000. Directors—E. A. Laws, C. W. Kinsley, and Harriet N. Laws, Brooklyn.

F. I. Cougleton, New York, (to manufacture drugs;) capital, $20,000. Directors—J. Floyd Cougleton, Anna M. Cougleton, and F. I. Ogden, New York.

Richardson-Morgan Company, New York, (to manufacture furnaces, stoves, and ranges;) capital, $35,000. Directors—M. A. Rourke, New York; L. J. Waterbury, Brooklyn, and E. R. Harding, Hillsdale, N. J.

American Morocco Case Company, New York, (to manufacture jewelry cases;) capital, $18,000. Directors—T. G. Walpuski, W. F. Koch, and Charles Huettner, New York.

Iroquois Café Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. J. Nolan, Alexander Porter, and P. A. Nolan, New York.

Buffalo Enamel and Stain Company, Buffalo; capital, $25,000. Directors—F. J. Parker, Cora B. Simons, and A. J. Howard, Buffalo.

Brummer & Co., New York, (coffees;) capital, $3,500. Directors—B. B. Curtis, W. L. Webb, and H. W. Miller, New York.

Jacob Mattern Wagon Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. A. Mattern, N. S. Mattern, and Jacob Mattern, New York.

Incorporated in New Jersey.

The Murray Fire Protector Company, Morristown; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Michael Murray, Vincent Ozmara, and Anthony Butera.

The Doremus Automatic Vending Company, Jersey City; capital decreased from $3,000,000 to $300,000.

The Honduras Construction Company, Jersey City; filed certificate of dissolution.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 24.—The following company was chartered at Dover to-day:

The Cleveland Schafer & Co. of Chicago, to carry on general manufacturing and mail order business; capital, $100,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

KITCHELL MILLINERY COMPANY.—The Kitchell Millinery Company, dealers in millinery, at 2923 Third Avenue, have made an assignment to Jacob D. Goodhart. The business was started in September 1902 and the company succeeded to it in August 1903, with a capital stock of $5,000.

INTERNATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY.—Judge Fitzgerald of the Supreme Court has appointed James H. Hughes of Dover, Del., permanent receiver of the assets in this State of the International Bank and Trust Company of America, which has offices at 64 Wall Street, on the application of Warren Sawyer, a stockholder holding five shares. Mr. Hughes was appointed temporary receiver on Oct. 19. His bond is fixed at $100,000, and the receipts are to be deposited in the Morton Trust Company.

Out of Town.

ERIE, Penn.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Barnett Weinstock and Charles Rosin, doing business as Weinstock & Rosin. Liabilities $12,180.73; assets $7,162.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The firm of Phillips & Goodwin, bankers and brokers, has suspended, after being in business two years. There are thirty creditors; liabilities, $15,000. It is expected that a satisfactory settlement will be made.

TWO HARBORS, Minn., Dec. 24.—The Richards-Lunden Company, which has been stripping the Haggins Mine, near Virginia, the past year, has made an assignment to D. O. Werner of Minneapolis. Liabilities, $200,000; assets, $300,000 or more. It is expected the firm will settle all claims in full.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

STANLEY H. C. WALPOLE.—Stanley H. C. Walpole of 1 Union Square has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $383, to twenty-two creditors, contracted in Elmira in 1898, and no assets.

IGNATZ SCHNITZLER.—Ignatz Schnitzler of 14 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, formerly a liquor dealer, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $15,363, contracted in 1899, and no assets.

SAMUEL SAQUI.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Samuel Saqui, cigar manufacturer at 542 West Broadway, show liabilities of $27,815, of which all but $3,697 are on account of Sutter Brothers of Chicago, and nominal assets of $13,458, consisting of stock on hand, $4,300; stock of tobacco in warehouse in possession of the receiver of Sutter Brothers, for which Mr. Saqui gave notes to Sutter Brothers to the amount of $12,805; fixtures, $350; cash in bank, $238; insurance rebate, $70, and accounts $1,000.

HENRY ERKINS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Henry Erkins, interior decorator of 4 West Fifteenth Street, show liabilities of $15,402 and nominal assets of $18,706, consisting of stock, $2,500; cash, $9, and outstanding accounts, $16,197, of which there are Carl Fisher-Hansen, $12,000 for work done and materials furnished, and the Bates Realty Company, $1,700. He also has a claim in litigation against Duryee & Potter for a balance of commissions. The largest creditors are Roy McNaught, $5,000, and Warren Stillwell, $2,400.

I. MAGID.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Isidore Magid, sole owner of the firm of I. Magid & Brothers, wholesale dealers in jewelry, at 415 Broadway, by the following creditors: American Bead Company, $400; Charles Burstein & Brother, $120, and Harry Abrams, $25. It was alleged that he is insolvent, and on Dec. 12 transferred property to some creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Frederick E. Perham receiver of the assets on the application of Herman H. Oppenheimer of Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer, who said that the liabilities are $15,000 and assets about $3,000. Mr. Magid came here from Boston and began this business in March, 1899.

HARRY OVERINGTON.—Harry Overington, a lawyer of 2,804 Third Avenue, who has been a large real estate operator in the Bronx for many years, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $114,627 and assets nominal, consisting of a lot in Yonkers, value unknown, mortgaged for $400 and under foreclosure. His life is insured for $15,000, and one of the policies for $5,000 is pledged for a loan of $1,350. Of the liabilities, $88,350 are secured by bond and mortgages on property formerly owned by him at 556 to 562 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 767 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 632 Morris Avenue, 2,069 Madison Avenue, and other locations. The mortgages were held by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, $40,000; W. H. Field, as trustee of Margaret M. Hawes, $15,000; Mary Archer and others, $11,500, and Elizabeth Wright, $6,000. The unsecured liabilities are principally for borrowed money, the largest creditors being Thomas Overington, $8,000; Albert F. Hambrecht, $3,000, and Henry A. Hurlbut, $1,500.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BACON, Frederick E., and Benjamin F. Graves—J. Talcott	1,605
BERMAN, Morris, and Joseph Moskowitz—J. C. Orr and another	1,184
BEHLMER, John P.—N. L. Niver	162
BODINE, George C.—Gorham Manufacturing Company	108
BUTLER, Williard P., trustee—C. A. Bandonine and another, costs	127
CULBARD, Hellwell R.—M. I. Bitterman and another	188
CUOMO, Antonio, and Billy Villecco—T. Aciani	145
DORE, Reginald—J. Eckert	5,183
EWALD, L. Anton—J. H. Kean	203
EURICH, Conrad; Bernard Witjen, John Krueger, John Uiber, August Inning—E. Eckert	5,247
FEUSTER, Pauline—L. Diamond	30
GREEN, Alexander S.—Woelfel Leather Company	693
HEINE, Arnold E., and Jacob Rohner—I. Heller and another, costs	106
HYAMS, Henry, Jr.—A. Piza	77
S. G. RANIS COMPANY—A. J. Conder and another	225
LEE, TWEEDY & CO.—E. B. Schiller	476
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Kaufman	1,623
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—H. Kaufman	273
UNION RAILWAY COMPANY—E. C. Bailey	1,029
IMPERIAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY—D. F. Apfenel	274
RIVERSIDE COLD STORAGE COMPANY—W. L. Righter and another	761
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. Doering, costs	97
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Gulinson	1,727
J. HARPER BONNELL COMPANY, J. Harper Bonnell, Margaret C. Bonnell, and the Woodfall Company—Werner Company	7,903
MISSISSIPPI PEARL BUTTON COMPANY—S. Ballin, costs	24
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—L. Giffney	1,140
JONES, Joseph M.—J. Wanamaker	162
JUDSON, Cyrus F.—J. French	6,88[illegible]
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Mantel	674
EMPIRE STATE WINE COMPANY—M. F. Powers, costs	167
KILLIAN, Frederick—G. R. Wood	907
KELLY, John—M. Nathan, costs	108
KLINGER, Jacob—L. Spinner	903
KERKER, Gustave A.—D. Bacon	63
LYONS, Edmund D.—G. H. Benson	148
LEICHTMAN, Frances—A. Pollak and another	882
MEYER, Henry—Standard Dairy Company, Corporation	91
MUNRO, Norma L.—Acker, Merrall & Condit Company	588
MURRAY, William V.—H. G. Silleck, Jr.	124
MITCHELL, Sarah—R. Rankin	45
MARSHALL, Mary J.—T. H. Baldwin	833
OLT, Robert—Rohr & Brother	117
OTTERBEIN, Henry—O. C. Titus	114
POYET, Claude—T. Ferratti, administrator, costs	110
PECHAR, John—O. Hartman	983
RICHARDS, George A.—L. Nilsen and another	394
RICHTER, Mary E.—M. A. Craven	532
ROSENFELD, Abraham—S. Harris and another	84
SIMONTON, Thomas C.—C. L. Wetherbee	231
TRIPLER, Charles W.—R. N. Fink, administrator	51
TAYLOR, Walter—Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Company	86
TULLOCH, David, Jr.—First National Bank of Portland, Conn.	6,596
VAN HORNE, Herman E.—F. A. Flinn	311
VAN ETTEN, Edgar—E. M. Blum	1,011
WEIL, Libman—M. F. Kerr	[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase of 50 Cortlandt Street—Important Down-Town Parcels Transferred—Wide Range of Minor Transactions—Auction Results.

Samuel Green has bought 60 Cortlandt Street, adjoining the northwest corner of Greenwich Street, a four-story building on lot 21.1 by 56 by 17.8 by 55.8. The elevated railroad management is seeking to secure the consents of property owners at that point to permit the building of an additional stairway to the Cortlandt Street station of the Ninth Avenue line.

Queen Insurance Company Takes Title.

The property 67, 69, and 71 Maiden Lane, northeast corner of William Street, purchased several months ago by James A. Macdonald for the Queen Insurance Company, was conveyed to that corporation by Mr. Macdonald yesterday. Nos. 86 and 88 William Street, which are separated from the foregoing parcel by the North River Insurance Company's building at 84 William Street, were also transferred yesterday by the City Real Estate Company to the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company as trustee.

Lease of Sixth Avenue Corner.

Pocher & Co. have leased the two four-story buildings 460 and 462 Sixth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, for Hencken & Haaren to Lewis Buckley for ten years at an aggregate rental of $119,200.

Residence of F. de P. Foster.

Herbert A. Sherman has leased the forty-two-foot dwelling at 33 West Fifty-first Street for Milbert B. Cary to Frederick de Peyster Foster.

Buyer for West Ninety-third St. House.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Barrington Realty Company the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 142 West Ninety-third Street, 20 by 100.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

Jacob Harris has sold to Kassel Edelson 46 West Ninety-sixth Street, 25 by 100.11.

More Deals in Ruppert Block.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Zipkin & Katzman and resold to Schmeidler & Bachrach the plot, 75 by 201.10, running through from One Hundred and Second Street to One Hundred and Third Street, 125 feet west of Park Avenue.

Abram Bachrach has bought the four-story double flats 109 and 111 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Blanck & Co. has sold the plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 feet west of Park Avenue.

Harry J. Sachs has sold for Patrick J. Kiernan the five-story double flat 62 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Fifth Avenue Lot in Harlem Sold.

W. & J. Bachrach have bought from the Trask estate the lot, 25.3 by 100, on the east side of Fifth Avenue, 75.8 feet north of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Jacob Gold and H. Rosenblum have sold for a Mr. Ellis 50, 52, and 54 East One Hundred and First Street, three double flats, on plot 75 by 100.11, to Abrahams & Moses.

Resale of 143d Street Plot.

William P. Mangam has resold for William P. Dixon the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 50 by 99.11.

Sigmund Wechsler, as attorney, has sold for a client to Nathan Applebaum two five-story apartment houses, 51 and 53 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 50 by 100.

Charles Wynne has sold to A. C. Weingarten 129 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Operators Sell on East 97th Street.

Weil & Mayer have sold 205 to 217 East Ninety-seventh Street, seven five-story flats, on plot 175 by 100.11.

The same firm has also sold 1,745 Madison Avenue, a five-story flat, 25 by 70.

Lowenfeld & Prager are the buyers of the Caffrey estate property, at 833 and 835 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, recently reported sold.

Joseph Goberman has sold to Schmeidler & Bachrach, 132 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, a two-story frame building on lot 25 by 99.11.

Upper Park Avenue Purchases.

Pease & Elliman have sold for Mrs. Henry Schwenk to Miss Mary H. Maynard 869 Park Avenue, a five-story flat on lot 25.4 by 100. The adjoining house, No. 867, was sold recently through the same brokers to Mrs. Caroline A. Beekman.

Clement H. Smith has sold for Nathaniel P. Hooks 1,704 Park Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 90.

Sale of Avenue A Properties.

Emanuel Simon has sold for the John Kress Brewing Company 1,008 and 1,010 Avenue A, two five-story flats, with stores, on lot 50 by 80.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Ella S. Conkling the five-story front and rear tenements 217 East Twenty-sixth Street, on a lot 25 by 100, to Mary A. Abberton, who is the owner of adjoining property.

Old Greenwich Village Deals.

Joshua M. Jones & Co. have sold for a Mr. Lubden the three-story dwelling 84 Christopher Street, 21 by 67. The same brokers have also sold for a Mr. England 64 Bedford Street, an old dwelling, on lot 18.6 by 69. The buyer of the latter parcel is the owner of the adjoining corner of Bedford and Morton Streets, and will improve the entire plot.

Realty Company Sells Bronx Flats.

The Hudson Realty Company has sold field the five-story flat 3,880 Third Avenue, 4,070 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets, on plot 100 by 100. Edward Polhemus was the broker in the deal.

Marx M. Goldberg has bought from Warren S. Bartlett the five-story triple flat, 692 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Marcus Nathan has sold to Samuel Greenfeld the five-story flats, 3,880 Third Avenue, 25 by 125.

Leases in Fifth Avenue District.

Nichols & Lumis have rented for Mrs. Jacob Silberman to Madame Celeste Dautricourt 10 East Forty-fifth Street; also for Hugh McBirney to Emma Sloter Read, in conjunction with Brooke & Georger, 41 West Thirty-sixth Street. Both leases are for a term of five years.

Plans for New 27th Street Hotel.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department for the new twelve-story hotel to be erected opposite the site of the proposed Hotel Brunswick at 10 to 14 East Twenty-seventh Street, by C. F. Rogers. It will extend through the block to 11 to 17 East Twenty-seventh Street and will have facades of brick, terra cotta and limestone. The frontage on Twenty-seventh Street will be 75 feet and on Twenty-eighth Street, 50 feet. The cost is estimated at $800,000 by architect Augustus N. Allen.

Louis Becker announces that his partnership with Arthur W. Corse was dissolved on December 14.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, resulted as follows:

By Herbert A. Sherman.

960 East One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Fulton Avenue, 19.11 by 100, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale; to the plaintiff, E. W. Burke $2,500

962 East

Trust Company issues to the Wyllys Company 600,000

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 100 and 102; F. M. Hanmer against Louis M. Jesse & Co. and another, Dec. 16, 1903..... 965
CLINTON ST, 250 and 252; Grand St. 461 to 465; Isidor Burton against Isaac Rosiger and another, Dec. 21, 1903..... 195
EAST 67TH ST, 368 to 372 West; Norden Ehrhardt Electric Company against the West End Amusement Company, Jan. 15, 1903..... 3,000
EAST 67TH ST, 368 to 372 West; Norden Ehrhardt Electric Company against the West End Amusement Company, Jan. 17, 1903..... 2,800
EAST 67TH ST, 368 West; Lillian B. Friedlander, executrix, against Jacob Greenberg and another, Dec. 7, 1903..... 58

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 383; Moses Tumun against Rachel Shapiro, (specific performance;) attorney, H. M. Flateau.
HORATIO ST, 21 to 25; John H. Deeves and another against Alvah L. Reynolds, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Thornton & Earle.
FIFTH AV, 112; Ladies' Sewing Society of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum in the City of New York against Eleanor Koffman and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Frank.
8TH ST, 359 and 361 East; Sophie Wetz against Aaron Miller and another, (action to restrain, &c.;) attorneys, Nathan, Leventritt & Perham.
BTH ST, s w s, 140 ft s of Lexington Av, 50x98.9; Rachel H. Powell against Sidney H. Burns and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.
86TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, runs w 100x s 100.5x e 25x n 100.5 to 86th St x e 25x s 100.5x s 200 to Park Av x s 50x w 100x s 50 to beginning; Max D. Baron against Maria A. Herter and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, Rose & Putzel.
80TH ST, 220 East; Louis Levy against Sophie Kapper, (specific performance;) attorneys, Stamler & Manheim.
168D ST, s w s, 440 ft s e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; the Metropolitan Savings Bank against Mary A. Hayes and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. B. Hutchins.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The southwest storm has made but little progress since last night and is central to-night with only moderate development over the West Gulf Coast; however, a northern storm that was central over Lake Superior last night has moved to West Ontario with increasing energy. The two storms have caused general rains and snows from the Mississippi Valley eastward, except in the South Atlantic States and also the Missouri Valley and the Southwest.

There were in addition light local snows in the extreme Northwest due to a moderate disturbance over Western North Dakota.

Temperatures have risen in the Atlantic and Eastern Gulf States and fallen in the north upper lake region and the Southwest.

They have also fallen decidedly in Minnesota and Manitoba, where they are 13 to 22 degrees below the seasonal average. The line of zero temperature extends into Northwest Minnesota. There will be rain to-morrow in the Atlantic and Gulf States, rain or snow in the Upper Ohio Valley, the greater portion of the lake region, and snow in the Northwest. There will be rain or snow Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States, snow in the lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Saturday. It will be colder to-morrow in the Gulf States, central valleys, and the lake regions, and colder Saturday in the Atlantic States.

On the New England coast the winds will be brisk southwest to west; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk southwest to west; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh and mostly south; on the Gulf Coast fresh south, becoming variable and brisk on the Texas coast, and on Lake Michigan brisk west to northwest.

Warnings have been issued for frost to-morrow morning in Alabama. Advisory-of-danger messages have been issued for the New England coast.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have brisk southwest winds and rain to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Rain Friday, colder in west portion; Saturday, threatening and colder, probably rain or snow in south portion; brisk southwest to west winds, becoming variable.

Delaware, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Rain Friday; fresh to brisk south to west winds; Saturday, threatening and colder, probably rain or snow.

Western Pennsylvania—Rain or snow and colder Friday; Saturday, threatening, probably snow; brisk south winds.

Western New York—Rain or snow, colder Friday; Saturday, snow; brisk to high west to north winds.

West Virginia—Rain or snow and colder Friday; Saturday, threatening, probably snow.

District of Columbia and Maryland—Rain Friday, followed by clearing; Saturday, threatening and colder, probably rain or snow; fresh south to west winds, becoming variable.

Virginia—Rain Friday; Saturday, rain or snow and colder; fresh south to west winds, becoming variable.

North Carolina—Rain in south, rain or snow in north portion Friday, colder; Saturday, cloudy, probably rain or snow in extreme south portion; brisk east to north winds.

South Carolina—Rain Friday; Saturday colder and probably fair; fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

South Dakota—Cloudy Friday, probably snow and colder; Saturday, fair.

North Dakota—Snow Friday, followed by clearing; colder in northwest portion; Saturday, fair.

Nevada—Rain Friday; Saturday, colder and fair; warmer rain on the coast; fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

Minnesota—Increasing cloudiness and continued cold Friday, probably snow in west and north portions; at night in southeast portion; Saturday, fair and not so cold; variable winds.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; brisk southwest to west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		Times.
	1902.	1903.	1903.
8 A. M.	22	35	39
9 A. M.	21	36	38
12 M.	24	37	41
12 M.	30	41	45
4 P. M.	33	44	48
6 P. M.	31	41	45
9 P. M.	29	41	44
12 P. M.	31	40	41

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level, that of the Weather Bureau is 225 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....43½
Weather Bureau.....40
Corresponding date 1902.....27
Corresponding date for last 25 years.....33

The thermometer registered 36 degrees at 8 A. M. and 47 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday; the maximum being 47 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 34 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 61 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 64 per cent. at 3 P. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

HERBERT A. SHERMAN, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1903
At 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway, N. Y.
Executor's Sale. Estate of William M. Levering. One-half interest in the Leasehold Property,
552 and 554 West 23d St.
running through to
551 and 553 West 22d St.
Plot 50x197.4, 3-story building. Lease expires Sept. 1, 1906. Ground rent, $1,700 per annum, net.
JOHN LARKIN, ESQ., Attorney, 44 Wall St.
Maps and particulars at Auctioneer's, 9 Pine St. and 532 5th Ave., cor. 44th St.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Residences.—Washington square to 12th, inclusive, near 5th; $21,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
100th St., near Park.—Beautiful brownstone house, 12 rooms, $10,000. Winterroth, 166 East 14th St.
Bargain.—Plot, 100x100, 100th St., near Lexington, adjoining $27,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Bargain.—Five-story tenement, 12th, near "B"; $9,000; rents, $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Bargain! Tenement, 94th, near 3d, 25x100, $19,000; rents, $2,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Sacrifice.—West side avenue property, 32x100.11; rent, $2,400; price, $30,000. M. Diamond, 15 East 125th St.
Choice Trinity Av. 2-family house, $5,500; assessments paid. Seller, 930 Westchester Av.
Bear.—Corner plot, 54x75, below 14th, east side; $35,000. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.
Colored Property managed by a colored agent. Philip A. Payton, Jr., 67 West 134th. Tel.
Bargain—Charming modern house, $16,000; will pay to see it. Caretaker, 155 East 62d St.
5-story flat; rentals, $2,168; price, $19,500; mortgage to suit. Muhlker, 1,856 Lexington Av.
99th St.—Large four-story dwelling, near 7th Av. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.
24th St. business property; old buildings. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.
Water Front on the Harlem River. Owner, 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

Bronx.

Extraordinary Bargain.—Four choice city lots on White Plains Avenue, near Post Office. Willing Holder; $1,500 each. Address Executor, A 188 Times.
Westchester Creek, Bronx—Large water front. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.
3 lots, 1 block to 3d Av. trolley, Bronx; rapid sidewalk; $2,500 for all. 4,860 3d Av.
3d avenue, 9400 up. Bronx lots, near L station. Gallagher, 148 East 111st St.

REAL ESTATE.

4% 4½% A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO. 5%
Brokers and Dealers in Mortgages
128 BROADWAY.

J. P. Whiton-Stuart
Sales RESIDENCES Fifth Ave.
Rentals Section.
509 FIFTH AVE., 25 BROAD ST.
Do you want to sell your property from 110th to 165th St., East and West? Call or send full particulars to James A. Horne, 8 West 113th St.

NEW JERSEY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c.; two excellent 10-room houses, one brand new; rent, $400 and $720. Also sell reasonably, easy terms. All improvements, steam, gas, electricity, hardwood floors, &c.; refined surroundings; lots for sale. Illustrated circulars free. Montclair Realty Company.

WESTCHESTER REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

120 acres in the City of Yonkers—Near depot. 20 Broad St., Room 1,005.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

Factory plot, Brooklyn, 140x100; two buildings; floor space 10,400 square feet; price $25,000; good shipping facilities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—NEW YORK STATE.

Liberty, N. Y.—10-room house, furnished; furnace, storm windows; improvements. Schreiber, 2,214 Broadway.

NEW ENGLAND REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET.

Berkshire Hills.—Farms and country estates for sale and lease. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.
ANDREW L. BUSH.—Safe 10% and 12% investments. Springfield, Mass. Bank references.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA.

California ranch and olive orchard of 5,000 trees for sale; orchard now producing olives for picking and olives for oil; table land; most equable climate; within eight miles of the famous Del Coronado Hotel and four miles from end of motor road; full view of the Pacific Ocean. Address Fortescue, The Burlington, 10 West 30th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

For 30 years we have sold
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details of your property.
Phillips & Wells, 32 Tribune Building, N. Y.
15-acre farm for sale, with house and barn, with large sweet potato bed; price, $1,275. Particulars address Box 15, Dorethy, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE
for properties of like value in the Oranges or vicinity. Dwelling 12 rooms, all improvements, stable, lot 200x600, value $12,000. Free and clear. Dwelling 14 rooms, all improvements, value $15,000, mortgaged for $5,000. These properties are in the most accessible place on South Shore of Long Island. For particulars address Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.
Exchanging property a specialty; apartments, dwellings, flats, country seats. Arthur Ducret, 30 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Borough Manhattan renting and collecting; rents our specialty; careful management brings prompt returns; security. Joshua Jones & Co., 247 6th Av.
Owners of improved income city property find quick cash buyer; "no brokers." A., Box 180 Times Office.
Will buy flats or tenements for cash, 110th to 125th Street. Multihill, 1,991 Lexington.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FINE LIGHT LOFTS,
FIREPROOF BUILDING,
60 X 83,
EAST 19TH ST.,
close to Broadway.
S. F. JAYNE & CO.,
254 W. 23D ST.
TELEPHONE 6240—18TH.
Entire six-story building, 78 Bowery, near Canal; 25x100; store and basement separate. C. N. Aborn, 503 5th Av., or your own broker.
To Let.—New lofts, all improvements; convenient to all ferries; steam heat and steam power. 842 Lorimer St., near Driggs Av., Brooklyn.
Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, in desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Attractive corner offices, 835 Broadway; north light; elevator; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th St.; elevator, heat; $8 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
Large stable, 12th St., near 5th Av., 90x100; rent reasonable. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Royal Arms,
206, 208 West 43d St.,
STEP FROM BROADWAY.
New, Modern, Fireproof
APARTMENT HOTEL
of the Highest Class,
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
Handsome Suites of one to three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished, for transient or permanent guests. Moderate prices.
Cuisine and service unexcelled; club and table d'hote breakfasts; table d'hote luncheons, dinners and after the theatre suppers, with meals a la carte at all hours from 8 A. M. to 2 A. M.

The Brayton.
New High Class Fireproof Family Hotel
Cor. Madison Ave. & 27th St.
Suites 1 to 4 Rooms and Bath.
Transients accommodated; week or season; references exchanged.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

BACHELORS' APARTMENTS.
SERVICE INCLUDED.
ALSO APARTMENTS FOR LADIES.
THE MARTIMAR, WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Two corner rooms and use of bathroom, $32.50 to $37.50.
Three corner rooms and bath, (6 front windows,) $57.50 to $62.50.
Private telephones, all night elevator, steam heat, abundant closet room, new and artistic; 10 minutes from City Hall; meals optional; inspection invited. Superintendent, 66 West 9th St.

STUYVESANT."
17 LIVINGSTON PLACE, COR. 17TH ST.,
fronting Stuyvesant Park; suites seven and nine rooms and bath; elevator, telephones, electric lighting; all modern conveniences; rents, $900 to $1,200.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.
Send for booklet.

"TREVYLLIAN."
NOS. 126-142 EAST 17TH ST.,
Suites 4, 5, and 6 rooms and bath; all-night elevator service; electrical lighting, telephones; all modern conveniences; $460 to $720.
JOHN G. FOLSOM, No. 14 Bible House.

WASHINGTON,
320 West 51st St. Beautiful modern apartment; 8 light rooms, bath; every modern improvement. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

JEFFERSON,
324 West 51st St.—Beautiful modern apartment; 8 light rooms, bath; every modern improvement. Janitor, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE BURLINGTON, 10 WEST 30TH ST.,
adjoining the Holland House.
Suite 1 room; 2 baths; rent moderate.
Also
Parlor, bedroom, and bath; rents, $120 monthly.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, furnished and unfurnished; desirable locations; rents, $1,000 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

STORAGE.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 520-527 East 176th St.—Cash storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; charges and rugs cleaned, 2c. yard up. Telephone, 261 Melrose.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Parlor, Sleeping, and Dining Cars. For Chicago, Indianapolis, and Louisville.

9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis. Dining Cars.

10:25 A.M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Compartment Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, and Detroit.

12:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Toledo, and Cleveland. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Gary, W. Va. (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday, Dining Car.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Toledo, and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:55 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:55 P. M. PITTSBURG SPECIAL.—Daily for Pittsburg, Dining Car.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 6:25, *9:25, *10:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:55, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:10,) 6:23 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., *12:55, (2:25, "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 5:15,) 6:23 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express, 12:55 P. M. and 12:10 night daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 3:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:25, 9:45 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Interlaken Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:25, 3:25, 4:55 P. M., and 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 12:10, 9:25 A. M., and 4:55 P. M. From Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 9:00 A. M., 12:40, 3:40, 5:10 P. M., and 12:15 night week-days. Sundays, 12:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *8:25, 8:55, *9:25, (9:55 St. Louis Limited,) *10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20,) *10:25, (Penna. Limited,) *10:55, 11:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) 3:25, *3:55, *4:25, *4:55, *5:25, *6:25, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Penna. Limited,) *10:55 A. M., *12:55, *1:55, *2:25, 3:25, *4:25, (*4:55 Chicago Limited for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1354, 113, and 261 Broadway; 162 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 4 Court Street; 1,547 Fulton Street; 790 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "914 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEORGE W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

Trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as follows:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 3:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes before leaving Grand Central Station.

Lv.		Ar.
12:10 A. M.	MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:30 A. M.	7:45 A. M.
7:54 A. M.	*SYRACUSE LOCAL.—Stops at all important stations.	4:25 P. M.
8:30 A. M.	TEMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.—Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:35 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M.	FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10.	3:00 P. M.
10:30 A. M.	DAY EXPRESS.—Makes local stops. Due Rochester 11:10 P. M.	7:30 P. M.
11:30 A. M.	CAL EXPRESS.—For Albany and Troy. Local stops.	3:15 P. M.
12:50 P. M.	*BUFFALO LIMITED.—Due Buffalo 11:00 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.—Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M.	7:00 P. M.
1:00 P. M.	*CHICAGO LIMITED.—24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central and Lake Shore Railroads.	7:00 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	*"The 20th CENTURY LIMITED."—20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric lights and fans.	6:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	*ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.—Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7:05 P. M.	10:45 A. M.
3:40 P. M.	*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS.—For stops.	10:45 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS and CHICAGO SPECIAL. 24 hours to Chicago via Michigan Central.	10:00 A. M.
5:30 P. M.	*LAKE SHORE LIMITED.—22½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars. Due Cleveland 7:05 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 8:10, Chicago 4:00, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.	8:00 P. M.
6:00 P. M.	*WESTERN EXPRESS.—28 hours to Chicago via both lines.	7:00 P. M.
7:00 P. M.	*MONTREAL EXPRESS.—Via D. & H. of Rutland.	8:15 A. M.
7:30 P. M.	*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.	10:45 A. M.
8:00 P. M.	*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL.	10:00 A. M.
9:15 P. M.	*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED.—Sleeping Car only for Rochester.	7:00 A. M.
9:20 P. M.	*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL.	7:00 A. M.
9:30 P. M.	*PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Chicago 24 hours by M. C., 36 hours by L. S.	7:00 P. M.
11:30 P. M.	*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN.	7:00 A. M.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:04 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, ex. Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays, 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 107, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 23 Union Sq., 275 Columbus Av., 125 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations; also 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Telephone "200 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. ‡Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: 413, 68, 69.00, 88.85, 23.48.

	Lv. N.Y.	Ar. L.V.	Ar. N.Y.
Manch Chunk Local	7.55 AM	*8.10 AM	*10.10 AM
Buffalo Express	*10.25 AM	*10.40 AM	*10.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	3.25 PM	3.40 PM	*4.10 PM
Manch Chunk and Hazleton Local	*4.30 PM	*5.10 PM	*8.10 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	7.15 PM	7.30 PM	10.20 PM
Easton Local	12.10 AM	12.25 AM	3.25 AM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Exp.	*7.55 PM	*8.10 PM	*11.00 PM
THE BUFFALO PLAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.10 PM	*11.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 167, 261, 290, 953, 1224, and 1354 Broadway, 183 5th Ave., 35 Union Square West, 346 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 440 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 369 Broadway, and 191 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS

JOY LINE
PROVIDENCE, $1.50, EVERY WEEK DAY AT 5 P. M.
BOSTON OUTSIDE LINE. DIRECT.
From Pier 39, East River. Phone 360 Orchard.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ANDERSON, PETER B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER B. ANDERSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, the office of Ayres, Walker & Viemeister, No. 189 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, on or before the 6th day of May next. JOHANNA ANDERSON, Administratrix. AYRES, WALKER & VIEMEISTER, Attorneys for Administratrix, 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York City. 1227-law6mF

ST. JOHN, BESSIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BESSIE B. ST. JOHN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 256 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1903. FRANK ST. JOHN, Administrator. CHARLES A. DESHON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 256 Broadway, New York City, N. Y. d11-law6F.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
Liberty Street and South Ferry (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK.—*4:00, (7:35 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00, (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON.—*4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, *4:25 A. M., 5 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT.—*4:00, *9:40 A. M., 1:30 (3:40, Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:10, *5:00 P. M. (6:08 P. M. Saturdays). Sundays, 9:40 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

ATLANTIC CITY.—*9:40 A. M., ‡12:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON.—*4:00 A. M., ‡1:30 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS.—*4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., ‡1:20, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:56 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA.—(READING TERMINAL) *4:25, ‡7:00, ‡8:00, *9:00, ‡10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., ‡12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, ‡2:00, ‡3:00, *4:00, *5:00, ‡6:00, ‡7:30, ‡9:00, ‡10:30 P. M. *12:15 mgt. Sundays, ‡4:00, ‡8:00, ‡10:30 P. M.

READING, CHESTNUT STREETS.—*4:25, ‡6:20, *10:30, *11:45 A. M., *1:00, ‡*3:40, *5:00, *7:00, ‡9:35 P. M., *12:15 mgt.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT.—*4:00, ‡4:25, ‡8:00, ‡10:10, (‡10:00, ‡11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‡‡1:00, ‡‡1:20, ‡2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville and Harrisburg only, *4:00, *8:00 P. M.

‡From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sunday only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. ¶Saturdays. ‡Except Saturdays.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 4 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 138 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 350 B'way, Williamsburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R., PHILADELPHIA AND READING RY. and BALTIMORE AND OHIO R. R.

Leave South Ferry, Liberty St. Ferry.		
Balto.-Washington..†	8:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..*10:22AM	*10:30AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..*11:28AM	*11:45AM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..*12:55PM	* 1:00PM	Diner
"Royal Limited"..* 3:25PM	* 3:40PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..* 4:55PM	* 5:00PM	Diner
Balto.-Washington..* 6:25PM	* 7:00PM	Buffet
Balto.-Washington..12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	Sleepers

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Square West, 138 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 350 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

Leave New York City, South Ferry, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg..*12:10nt.	*12:15nt.	
Chicago, Columbus..*12:50pm.	* 1:00pm.	Diner
Pittsburg, Cleve...* 3:35pm.	* 3:40pm.	Limited
"Pittsburg Limited"..* 6:50pm.	* 7:00pm.	Buffet
Cincinnati, St. Louis..*12:10nt.	*12:10nt.	Sleeper
Cincinnati, St. Louis..*10:22am.	*10:30am.	Diner
Cincinnati, St. Louis..* 3:55pm.	* 7:00pm.	Buffet
Norfolk.....*12:55pm.	† 1:00pm.	Diner

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

Offices: 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 4 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 281, 1,357 Broadway, N. Y.; 943 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty Street. Baggage checked from hotel.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz. Jan. 5, 7 AM	Kaiser, Mar. 5, 7 AM		
K. Wilh. II. Jan. 26, 10 AM	K. Wm. II. Mar. 15, 5 AM		
Kaiser...Feb. 9, 10 AM	Kronprinz. Mar. 22, 8 AM		
Kronprinz. Feb. 23, 10 AM	Kaiser, Mar. 29, 10 AM		

Twin-Screw Passenger Service
BREMEN DIRECT.

Main.....Dec. 29, 1 PM	Rhein...Feb. 16, 10 AM
Rhein.....Jan. 12, 1 PM	K. Luise. Feb. 26, 10 AM
Hannover. Jan. 26, 11 AM	Breslau...Mar. 1, 10 AM
Main.....Feb. 2, 10 AM	Main.....Mar. 10, 11 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Rubens'n. Jan. 8, 11 AM	Main...Feb. 20, 11 AM
P. Irene. Jan. 22, 11 AM	P. Irene. Feb. 27, 11 AM
Neckar...Jan. 30, 11 AM	Neckar...Mar. 5, 11 AM
Hohenz'n. Feb. 13, 11 AM	K. Albert. Mar. 12, 11 AM
Main.....Feb. 19, 11 AM	Rhein...Mar. 19, 11 AM

Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 167, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 138 East 125th St., 275 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 344, 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 350 B'way, Williamsburg. N. Y. Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

Hamburg-American.
Bi-weekly Twin Screw Service
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, HAMBURG.

Belgravia. Dec. 26, 9 AM	Pennsylv. Jan. 9, 9:30 AM
*Bluecher, Jan. 2, 3 P. M.	Patricia. Jan. 16, 4 PM

*Has grill room and gymnasium on board.

Mediterranean Service
New York—Naples—Genoa.
by superb new Twin-Screw Steamers.

Pr. Oskar. Jan. 5, 10 AM	P. Adalb

BETHLEHEM STEEL'S FINANCIAL CONDITION

Admissions by Accountant Rose at Shipbuilding Hearing.

Says He Did Not Take Future Profits into Account—Never Intended to Reflect on Probity of Officials.

Cross-questioning Alfred Rose, expert accountant connected with the New York Audit Company, Lawyer William D. Guthrie at the hearing yesterday before Special Examiner H. D. Oliphant of the suit against the United States Shipbuilding Company forced the witness to admit that he failed to take future profits into account when he was delegated to examine the condition of the Bethlehem Steel plant.

Mr. Rose's direct testimony, elicited by Mr. Untermyer, had not been complimentary to Bethlehem. He had left the impression that the steel company's inventory of April 30, 1902, was padded to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. He had told how what he considered excess estimates had been "written off" after the plant was sold to the shipyard combination, and how at the time of that sale the buyers had been in the possession of information leading them to believe the surplus current assets of the steel works far greater than they really ought to have been represented.

It was to disprove this that Mr. Guthrie framed his cross-questioning. After a long series of questions Mr. Rose was asked:

"Now, suppose the Bethlehem inventory showed materials that cost $1,000,000, but you knew that their market value was $2,000,000 on April 30, 1902, to what would you, as an accountant, have certified as to their true value when you had been asked to discover the true value of the property?"

The witness said he would have put them down at their cost price, but later he admitted that in such an appraising he would have marked property down to its market value, if the market value had been lower than the cost value. It was the admission that market value was considered, when it was lower, but rejected when it was higher, that the defense regarded as a triumph for their side.

In answer to Mr. Guthrie's questions, the witness said he had audited the books of the Cramps Shipbuilding Company and many steel manufacturing concerns. In the Bethlehem he got his instructions from Receiver Smith through Vice President Green of the New York Audit Company. Going to Bethlehem, he had furnished to him what purported to be the full inventory of April, 1902. He took this inventory as correct. The books of account showed that the inventory had $250,000 added for "estimated general expense" on material in hand. That amount had not been written off in the following Summer, when the shipbuilding company bought the plant.

Mr. Guthrie asked if a statement of Oct. 21, 1902, to the effect that the books as of the preceding July showed no reduction in the general expense item would have been a true statement, and the witness said it would.

Mr. Untermyer interposed the remark that the statement to the Stock Exchange giving the figures as of July was made in December, 1902, after the writing off of the $250,000 had been accomplished in November.

Questioned about finished and unfinished products on hand in a steel plant, the witness said the conservative way to estimate the value of the materials was not to take into consideration any coming profits, even though the work on a three-year contract were two years on the way to completion. He estimated simply the manufacturing cost of the materials, unfinished or partly finished.

He admitted that he saw in the inventory of April, 1902, many articles under contract for sale. Mr. Guthrie asked if he knew that materials partly finished valued at from $300,000 to $400,000 were actually billed, making the amounts due and payable at that time. He said he was not aware of this fact. He did not examine, though he heard of them, the contracts under which the Bethlehem Company was supplying the Government with raw materials. He knew that certain payments became due before the completion of the contracts for the Government. He did not inquire how much material under such contracts was on hand, but explained that he did not see how that affected the inventory.

In answer to Mr. Guthrie, he said he would have considered it improper to include in the inventory the profits on such contracts, because the Government could only pay on account, and he did not believe in including profits, even those to be received from the Government, before the formal and final acceptance of the completed job by the proper Federal officials.

It was brought out that subsequent to the time of the inventory the Bethlehem company had goods worth $8,000,000 in goods that had been in hand at the time of the inventory—and made therefrom a profit of nearly $3,000,000.

Mr. Guthrie asked if Mr. Rose had meant by any of his answers either yesterday or the previous day to intimate a lack of honor on the part of the Bethlehem officials. The accountant replied that he never had such an intention, and was very sorry if anything he said had been construed that way.

This ended the questioning and it was decided to continue the hearing on Jan. 5th and 7th.

Charles M. Schwab was present at the proceedings yesterday for a while in the morning, and Max Pam, who announced few days ago that he was to be absent in Chicago for several weeks, was at the counsel's table all day, as were President McIlvaine and Auditor Jones of the Bethlehem Company.

LAWYER FACES CHARGES.

Martin Conlin Goes to Criminal Courts Building and Surrenders in Case Growing Out of Note Transaction.

Martin Conlin, a lawyer having offices at 150 Nassau Street, went to the Criminal Courts Building yesterday and asked whether a warrant had been issued for his arrest. He said that he had heard of a rumor to that effect, and that he was ready to face any charges that might be preferred against him. He was informed that a complaint had been made against him charging him with grand larceny in connection with a note transaction in which Builder Edward J. Norton had figured.

Norton is now in the Tombs awaiting sentence, having been convicted in the General Sessions a few days ago for grand larceny in the first degree, the charge being that he had retained the sum of $2,500, money raised on a note which he had agreed to negotiate through a note broker. The note was given to James N. Darrah of 20 Broad Street by E. B. Beecher in payment for shoe manufacturing machinery. Darrah never received the cash. He made charges against Norton, and the latter was indicted, tried, and convicted.

According to the statements made by an attaché of the District Attorney's staff, Norton now declares that Lawyer Conlin retained the money after negotiating the note. It was on this information that the complaint against Lawyer Conlin was made.

Conlin, who is said to be a lieutenant of Percy Sagle, the former Street Cleaning Commissioner, was arraigned in the Special Sessions yesterday and admitted to bail pending examination.

Capt. Fysh Held in $1,500 Bail.

Capt. John A. Fysh was held in $1,500 bail yesterday for trial in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of grand larceny preferred by his wife, Mrs. Alberta O. Suggett Fish, who will not spell her name with a "y." Capt. Fysh was committed to Jefferson Market Jail in default of bail. The Captain was arrested on the charge of grand larceny, his wife alleging that he stole from a trunk belonging to her jewelry valued at more than $11,000, which, it was said, he gave to a Mrs. Frank Hyland to be appraised for a prospective loan of $10,000. Last week the Captain caused the arrest of Mrs. Hyland and she was subsequently held to await trial on the charge of grand larceny preferred by the Captain. The wife sprang a surprise on her husband when she applied for his arrest during the trial of the case of Mrs. Hyland.

MILITARY PRISONERS ESCAPE.

Three Saw Their Way Out of Castle William on Governors Island—One is Captured.

Governors Island was aroused shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning by the attempts of three military prisoners, who were confined in Castle William, to escape from the prison. Two succeeded in the attempt, but the third was driven back to his cell at the point of a gun.

The guard was passing the land side of the castle about 1:30 when he saw a man trying to crawl through one of the windows out of the prison. The guard lowered his gun, and told the man to go back or he would be shot. The prisoner obeyed. Almost at the same time the guard saw two men jump from the embankment into the space now being filled by dredges. He ordered them to halt, but they continued their flight. The sentry notified the Sergeant in charge of the prison, and the entire guard was turned out to find the escaped men, but without result.

An examination of the prison was then made, and it was found that the bars on the windows of two adjacent walls, which had been occupied by Harry Linden and James McNally, had been sawed away, and that the men were gone. Tied to the remaining end of the bar on each window and reaching to the ground, twenty feet below, was a ladder of rope, bedding, and clothing. An examination of the cell occupied by the man who had been driven back showed that the bars there had been sawed, giving the man exit from the prison. It was learned that a boat had been moored a short distance from the sea wall shortly before midnight on Wednesday, and it was found to have disappeared.

Linden, one of the escaped men, disappeared from the prison two months ago while he was serving there for felonious assault, and was not heard of for a week when he was found hidden under a table in the greenhouse. McNally, the other escaped man, was formerly a "trusty," and was employed about the house of Col. Dougherty. About a month ago he put on a suit of the Colonel's clothes and tried to escape on the ferryboat, but was caught.

CHRISTMAS BURGLARS NABBED

Police Reserves Surround Block—Mr. Stevenson Glad to Get Presents Back in Time to Give Them Away.

A lusty-lunged special watchman crying "burglar," and "stop thief" aroused and alarmed the residents of West Tenth Street just before dawn yesterday. The alarm was sounded by Henry McGlyney, the watchman, who had flashed a pair of burglars in the areaway leading to the residence of Richard W. Stevenson, a lawyer, at 9 West Tenth Street.

He grappled with one, but the thief got away. Two butchers employed by Sayles, Zahn & Co., at Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street, were going to work, and hearing the cries grabbed the fugitive. He was taken to the Mercer Street Police Station, where he gave the name of Fritz Schultzer of 163 Bleecker Street. The police were notified of the circumstances of the capture, and the reserves at the station were hurried away to search for the other burglar. They surrounded the block and finally got their man, but not until every one in the neighborhood had been thrown into a state of excitement. Many prominent people live in the block.

At 16 West Eleventh Street Patrolman Joseph Carroll found a silver teapot, indicating that he was hot on the trail, and going ahead he finally found the burglar crouching in an outhouse in the yard at 18 West Eleventh Street. The capture, however, was not affected until the policeman narrowly escaped being shot for a burglar by a man who lives at 13 West Tenth Street. When he jumped into the yard he was covered with a revolver by a man in a window.

The second burglar captured gave his name at the station as John Vende and his residence as the Bowery, near Houston Street. His age he gave as twenty-seven years.

On both the burglars a quantity of booty was found. Schultzer, when captured, wore two overcoats, the outer one a handsome silk-lined garment. In the pockets of the overcoats worn by Schultzer the police found a dozen table spoons, twenty-four Tiffany knives, five card baskets, three silver trays, two dozen silver forks, a dozen pearl-handled knives, two napkin rings, and other articles. Vende was similarly laden.

Both men were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in the Jefferson Market Court charged with burglary, and were held in $2,000 bail for trial.

Mr. Stevenson said that the burglars were amateurs, as they didn't know the difference between solid silver and the plated article. He was glad, though, he said, to get his Christmas presents back in time to give them away.

MULLIGAN IS INDICTED.

Grand Jury Acts Promptly in Case of Walking Delegate Accused of Attempted Extortion.

Patrick Mulligan, the walking delegate of Bricklayers' Union, Local No. 35, who was charged with attempting to extort money from Otto Schwarzler, a builder of 611 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and ordering a strike on a building which Schwarzler is erecting when the money was not paid, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury. He had been arraigned before a Magistrate in Harlem at the time of his arrest, and his examination had been adjourned in order that the builder might bring the matter to the attention of the District Attorney.

Yesterday, immediately after he was indicted, a bench warrant was issued for his arrest, and he was again taken into custody. He was brought before Judge McMahon, in Part I. of the General Sessions, and pleaded not guilty. Judge McMahon fixed bail in the sum of $1,500.

District Attorney Jerome intends to push the case against Mulligan.

FLORENCE PILGRIM GOES FREE.

Sentence Suspended in Case of Church Singer Who Secured Goods Under False Pretences.

Weeping and bemoaning her fate, Florence Pilgrim, a handsome girl twenty-two years old, was arraigned in Part I. of the General Sessions yesterday to plead to an indictment charging her with grand larceny in the second degree, which is a State's prison offense. The charge against her was obtaining goods under false pretenses. On Dec. 12 she was sent to John Wanamaker's department store and obtained a black skirt valued at $30 and an ostrich plume valued at $18, representing herself to be a daughter of Dr. Percy E. Malcolm, a credit customer living at 48 East Twenty-sixth Street.

A few days later when she returned to exchange a spool of silk thread the special officer attached to the store recognized her and arrested her. Since then she has been in the Tombs. Her aged mother learned of the girl's arrest, and daily she has walked up and down Centre Street opposite the prison trying to get a glimpse of the girl.

In court yesterday when Miss Pilgrim was arraigned she pleaded guilty. She said her occupation was that of a church singer, and that her home was at 301 West Forty-third Street.

Mrs. Elliott, a Tombs missionary, and a Miss Martin of 105 East Nineteenth Street, who is a member of the Friends at Court Society, interceded for the girl. Miss Martin said that Miss Pilgrim had been a singer in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but her voice had failed her and she lost her position. Since then she had not had money enough to live on. Through sheer want she had been driven to commit the crime charged.

When they learned these facts the representatives of the store decided to drop the matter, and Judge McMahon suspended sentence.

PASSING OF FAMOUS TREE

Historic Big Poplar in West Fourteenth Street Is Dead.

Has Been a Landmark for Seventy-five Years — Old Van Beuren House Shaded by Its Wide-Spreading Branches.

The old Fourteenth Street tree is doomed. The work of destruction has commenced in earnest, and within a few days the historic tree that has been for years one of the treasured landmarks of the city will be seen no more. Not only is the tree itself of peculiar interest as being the largest survivor of its species on Manhattan Island below Harlem, but its situation, in front of the old Van Beuren house, on the north side of the street about midway in the block between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, has given it an additional reputation.

The few remaining limbs of the tree were cut off yesterday, leaving nothing but a big scarred trunk standing on the edge of the sidewalk to remind old New Yorkers of its former beauty when the wealth of shade shed by its far reaching branches lent an odd contrast to the busy mercantile section of Fourteenth Street. It has been a familiar sight so long that its absence will be almost as serious a loss as if the old house in front of it had passed away also.

The tree has a perceptible incline over the street, and its massive trunk that is over twelve feet around near the base, is propped up with strong iron braces. A few days ago ropes were attached to the top of the tree and fastened to supports in the open yard of the Van Beuren house. Workmen have been busy since that time sawing off the stumps of the branches that were left after the vigorous pruning about two years ago, and yesterday afternoon nothing remained but the big gaunt trunk, stripped of all beauty and with an ugly ladder lashed upon the side of the trunk.

"The old tree is dead," said the master woodsman, whose implement of destruction was a saw instead of the proverbial axe. "Two years ago it showed signs of decay, and that was the reason we had to lop off nearly all the upper branches. It spoiled the beauty of the tree, of course, and a lot of talk about want of reverence for the ancient tree was heard, but it was a case of necessity. The tree simply could not supply life to so much foliage, and we were doubtful whether we could save it at all.

"The experiment was a success, for not only did it put forth a fine crop of green leaves for the last two seasons, but a number of new twigs began to grow. The drought in the early Summer, however, was the finishing stroke. What little sap the tree had was used up, and during the Summer we found it was absolutely dead. The inside of the trunk is evidently badly decayed, and, owing to its incline over the street, there is imminent danger of its falling during some of the windstorms that sweep through this part of the city. So, for the safety of the pedestrians, the old tree must go."

The tree is a poplar, and the only poplars now standing on Manhattan Island equal to it in size are two or three in Stuyvesant Square. Their facilities for existence are much better than the Fourteenth Street tree enjoyed for many years, for the street excavations, with the numerous underground pipes, have surely hastened its decay. The only worthy rival that the tree had was an enormous poplar in East River Park, at the foot of Eighty-ninth Street, which was struck by lightning and shattered last July.

There is no clear record of the age of the Fourteenth street tree, but it is probably about seventy-five years old. The old Van Beuren house is over fifty years old, those now living in it being descendants of the original owners of the surrounding property, which was known as the Spingler farm. The old house, with its garden, trees, and shrubs, has retained something of its early farm-like days even amid its incongruous surroundings, and the assaults of business have not been able to crowd the interesting old house out of sight.

A few steps west of the decayed poplar is an aged catalpa, remarkable for its misshapen appearance. After rising from the ground for a few feet its trunk assumes almost a horizontal position and has grown in that direction, suspended over the ground, for nearly ten feet, when it again assumes an upward tendency. Although somewhat decayed, the old catalpa makes a cheerful, green appearance every season, but within a short time it, too, will follow the fate of its more aged and historic neighbor.

HABEAS CORPUS FOR TOTTERMAN.

Lawyer Argues Commitment of Man Accused of Murder Was Illegal.

Supreme Court Justice Scott yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus requiring the production before him to-morrow of Emil Totterman, who is in the Tombs, charged with the murder of Sarah Martin.

Lawyer Frederick E. Goldsmith of the firm of Sullivan, Goldsmith & Engel presented the petition, which said that the Constitution does not permit the commitment of a person on an affidavit "based on matters of merely knowledge and belief." The woman's commitment, the petition says, is illegal because the order of Coroner Jackson, upon which it was made, does not sufficiently charge him with the commission of an act which warrants his imprisonment.

Justice Scott also issued a writ of certiorari directing Coroner Jackson to make a full return of all the proceedings upon which he committed Totterman.

LEGAL NOTES.

DECISION IN A STOCK TRANSACTION CASE.—In a suit by Charles L. Cammann and another against Freeman F. Huntington, growing out of a stock transaction, the evidence of the defendant tended to show that when notice of a sale of the stock which he had pledged with plaintiffs was served upon him he was told that the matter was merely a question of form, and that he need pay no attention to it. The defendant also introduced testimony that it was within the probabilities that the stock had been purchased in reality by the plaintiffs themselves, and that, therefore, they would not recover for the difference between the sale price and the amount for which the stock had been pledged. The Appellate Division, in passing on an appeal taken from a judgment on a verdict against Mr. Huntington, finds that the trial court did not properly submit to the jury the question whether the plaintiffs purchased the stock or instruct that body as to the law on the subject. It was an error, the Court decides, in an opinion by Justice Laughlin, not to instruct the jury that "if the plaintiffs, through a third person, purchased the stock which was alleged to be sold at public auction on their own account, there was no sale of the same which would bind the defendant, unless they furthermore proved the defendant knew they bought in the stock and did not, within reasonable time, repudiate the sale." Justice Laughlin says it is significant that the plaintiffs furnished the money to pay for the stock, and that neither the man who bought it, who had desk room in their offices, nor his wife, to whose account with them it was alleged the stock was transferred, was called as witnesses.

Hanan Divorce Decree Date Changed.

Justice Scott, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, changed the date of the final decree of absolute divorce of Henrietta F. Hanan from John H. Hanan, the millionaire shoe manufacturer, from Dec. 11 to April 13, 1903, in order to avert legal complications. The interlocutory decree was signed Jan. 13. The fact that the final decree was not signed three months later was due merely to the failure of whoever had the matter in charge to present it to the Justice. In the latter part of April Mr. Hanan married Mrs. Charles Talbot Smith at Narragansett Pier, R. I., evidently not knowing that the final order had not been signed.

REBUKED BY GRAND JURY

Presentment Against Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

December Body in Kings County Calls Attention to Many Defects in Transportation Facilities.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company received a sharp rebuke at the hands of the December Grand Jury of Kings County in the presentment handed up by that body yesterday.

The presentment is in part as follows:

"Every one recognizes that the Brooklyn transportation companies have a very difficult problem to solve, and that they are further handicapped by existing conditions, due to the location of our borough. One bridge, the main artery of communication between our homes and the Borough of Manhattan, where many of us attend to our daily avocations, is far from sufficient. It may not be amiss, therefore, that we express right here the severest words of condemnation for every delay caused in the creation or completion of additional methods of crossing the East River, be such delays due to the neglect or nonaction of our elected representatives and officials of the greater city, or of the appointed executors of their ordinances or resolutions. The mere knowledge of the conditions existing at the bridge should spur all our authorities not to lose a moment in giving us relief.

"That the safety of the public is not of great concern to them seems to be evidenced by the fact that no approaches have been provided for the Williamsburg Bridge, which is otherwise nearing completion, and that additional and improved means of crossing the stream, like ferries which the city has been authorized by the Legislature to purchase, are still in private hands, run in a haphazard manner, when a proper schedule on them and on the connecting car service would afford a considerable amount of relief to a large section of the city, and would relieve the bridge to that extent.

"The above state of affairs does not, however, exonerate the Brooklyn transportation companies from maintaining other conditions which could be remedied by intelligent management and proper regard for the rights of the traveling public, which in the end would prove real business acumen.

"Municipal ordinances state how many cubic feet of space must be allotted to each person in public buildings, or in tenements. But nowhere is there any regulation limiting the number of human beings whom the greed of our transportation companies may crowd at the peril of their lives and morals into one small vehicle, or on the outside platform thereof.

"The very ordinance of the Board of Health relating to the heating of the cars is so worded that it is absolutely ineffective, and, as was kindly explained to us by the Honorable Corporation Counsel of the Borough, not even the derisory fine of $10 for infraction can be collected from the transportation companies; while the latter reply to the thousand and one complaints made on the score of lack of heat by the simple statement, the truth of which it is difficult to inquire into, that they have failed to provide sufficient electricity to furnish both heat and motive power.

"The third rail question, one which affects our people to the greatest degree in view of the many accidents which it causes, thanks to the careless methods of the companies as far as relates to the repair of their rolling stock and electric appliances, is, we are assured, receiving the careful attention of the heads of the corporation.

"In order to afford some remedy the few laws and ordinances which have been enacted must be complied with and freed from any ambiguity which makes their execution impossible. Others of a stringent nature, though perfectly fair and reasonable, providing severe penalties for infraction, must be passed by the competent authorities."

COOPER UNION WINS SUIT.

Awarded $130,000 for Damage Caused to the Property by the Elevated Road.

The Cooper Union has recovered judgments for about $130,000 against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for damages to its main building on Third Avenue.

The trial was before Justice Bischoff, and was made notable by testimony given by the late Abram S. Hewitt, John E. Parsons, and Leopold Eidlitz to the effect that the building had been damaged by the elevated road in a much larger amount than $130,000 awarded, inasmuch as a settlement of the foundations had ensued.

The different professors of the union testified to the original damage and to the increase of the damage since the electrical operation of the road. Mr. Parsons recounted interviews between the late Cyrus W. Field and himself upon the question of the damage the building and other property along the line of the elevated were likely to suffer.

The original attorneys of the union were Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, but the case was tried by William G. Peckham for the union and by Charles M. Morgan and the other customary counsel for the elevated.

It is possible that an appeal will be taken by both sides from certain portions of the judgment.

LOW CITY RECORD BIDS.

Henri Rogowski's Figures Much Smaller Than Those of Any Other Competitor.

When the Mayor, Controller, and Corporation Counsel met yesterday as the Board of City Record, and opened the bids for the printing and furnishing of paper for the City Record for 1904, they were astonished at the low prices named in the bid of Henri Rogowski, which was materially smaller than the bids of the six other competing firms. The figures were so low that nothing but the failure of Mr. Rogowski to furnish satisfactory sureties can prevent him from receiving the contract, and his prices will mean the saving of fully 25 per cent. from present prices for the work. For the year just closing $190,000 has been expended on this work and for 1904 will approximate $200,000.

The second lowest bidder was the Martin B. Brown Company, which for several years had the publication of the City Record. The present printer of The Record, the Mail and Express Company, was out of the bidding altogether. Rogowski has a big printing plant at 442 Pearl Street, and it was rumored at the City Record Board meeting that Philip Cowen, late Supervisor of the City Record, will have charge of the mechanical work under the prospective contract. Cowen is also expected soon to appear as a partner in the Rogowski firm.

Appointed to Board of Education.

James A. Renwick of Flushing, Queens Borough, was appointed by Mayor Low yesterday as a member of the Board of Education, to succeed Edward V. W. Rossiter, resigned. Mr. Renwick is a lawyer with offices at 54 William Street. He graduated from Columbia University in the class of '76, and three years later was admitted to the bar. During the past two years he has been serving as a member of the local School Board for the Borough of Queens. Richard B. Aldcroft also has been appointed a member of the Board of Education in the place of James B. Connery, who declined a reappointment. Mr. Aldcroft also is a lawyer, having an office at 346 Broadway and residing at 20 Morningside Avenue, Manhattan.

Mayor Announces Franchise Hearings.

Mayor Low yesterday issued a notice that on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock he will give hearings on the ordinance granting a franchise to the New York and Long Island Traction Company and on the resolution approving the franchise of the Rapid Transit Commission to the Hudson and Manhattan Tunnel Company.

Presentation to George E. Murray.

George E. Murray, Chief of the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department, yesterday received from the twenty Inspectors working under him solid silver candelabra of three pieces. The centrepiece contains five candles and is set on a handsome pedestal. The side pieces contain three candles each. The presentation was made by Owen Egan, the oldest of the Inspectors.

Christmas comes but once a year, and when it comes—Stores closed all day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

256 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d st.
We fill orders by mail.

To the Head of the Family: We won't bother you with Shop Talk to-day. We'll only wish you as Merry a Christmas as possible under the circumstances.

We will be open to-morrow.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores { 841 Corner Thirteenth Street; 430 Corner Canal Street; 265 Near Chambers Street

STRIKE FOR QUEER CAUSE

Work of Contractor Tied Up Because of Brother's Action.

Bartholomew Dunn Declined to Accede to Demands of Union and Thomas J. Dunn Suffers.

It was reported at the headquarters of the Building Trades Employers' Association yesterday that Contractor Thomas J. Dunn has a strike on his hands unique even in the present year of remarkable building strikes. The Bluestone Cutters' Union has ordered out its members on all his paving and other contracts in this city because, it is alleged, his brother, Bartholomew Dunn, a general contractor, refuses to pay $200 as wages for eight men for sitting around doing nothing for several days at a city contract he has in Sunset Park, Brooklyn. Charles L. Eidlitz, President of the Building Trades Employers' Association, in telling the story of this strike yesterday evening said:

Bartholomew Dunn had a contract for a two-thousand-foot wall at Sunset Park, the coping of which was bluestone. By a rule of the union the stone, if it comes in the ordinary coping lengths of twenty feet or so, can be dressed at the quarry, but blocks of eight feet or less in length must be dressed where the men are working. The wall runs in a curve for about eighty feet at one end, and for this curve ten blocks eight feet long were used. Mr. Dunn did not think it worth while to get these dressed here, or perhaps did not think about it at all.

"A walking delegate came around, however, and told Mr. Dunn that the union rules were violated. In order to avoid trouble, it was agreed that the union should send two men around to dress the eight blocks over again, which, it was thought, would take about two days."

The foreman was surprised, Mr. Eidlitz said, to see eight men coming around the next day to do the work. They told him that they were to spend three and a half days on each block. The foreman demurred at this, and said that there would be nothing left of the stones if they spent this time on them; but the eight men were not to be moved. They said they had their instructions, and the foreman declined to allow them to work. Then they built a fire and sat around it, chatting and smoking, for several days.

"The walking delegate, with a committee, came around a day or two later, Mr. Eidlitz said, and said that Mr. Dunn would have to pay $200 for the time spent by the eight men sitting around idle. Mr. Dunn emphatically refused to pay any one for doing nothing, especially at such high rates, whereupon he was told that the union would order strikes on all the contracts of his brother, Thomas J. Dunn, until the $200 was paid.

"The strike against my brother because I refuse to pay $200 to eight men for sitting idle is preposterous," said Bartholomew Dunn last evening. "I won't pay it, and it is safe to say my brother will not. I proved to the delegate that my brother had absolutely nothing to do with the contract. We are not in partnership. Even if the eight men had been working $200 would have been far more than their wages, no matter how they were figured out."

SEVEN BROKE A DUSTY BOTTLE.

It Was Sealed with Wax of Blue, Filled with Old Johannisberger, and a Hoodoo It Was, Too.

Seven jolly Wall Street brokers broke a hoodoo Tuesday night, not with red hot iron pokers by the new moon's misty light, but with clinking crystal glasses filled with golden drops of wine, old blue seal Johannisberger from the banks of Father Rhine.

In the caves of one Lorenzo it had long reclined in slumber, waiting for some daring fellow to select its ancient number marked upon the gilded wine list with four Xs, and the tax five and twenty dollars for the bottle sealed with bluish wax.

'Twas the last remaining member—once there was of them a pair—which old "Del" himself selected from a vintage famed and rare. With solicitude he watched them till the day when that great bear, "Charlie" Woerishofer, drank one, which was more than one man's share.

Then he spread its fame by telling all his friends about the wine, till they tried to buy the last one. But Lorenzo in a shrine worshipped the green dusty bottle, and he vowed that in his life no one should profane the blue seal, he would guard it as his wife.

When he died the fame, still growing, of the wine so rich and rare, tempted many a valiant gambler whether lamb or bull or bear, to attempt the ancient bottle by a venture in the Street; with their profits they would buy it and then give their friends a treat.

First of those who swore they'd have it was an operator who just went in and bought a hundred—almost anything would do. But the stock began to tumble, and it never came back to him, and the big man took his losses, left the bottle on the rack.

Others took up his endeavors, but their troubles were in vain; if they bought, the price went slumping, if they sold the shares would gain. So it went for many seasons, till the losses mounted over $20,000, and the wine was still locked up in the cellar where it gathered dust and richness every year, all the while, however, growing as a hoodoo, sure and queer.

But at last there came a day when Steel preferred was 53, and one M. M. Looram, boasting, did declare:

"It seems to me that this is too high; I'll sell it, and with what I win I feel I will break that awful hoodoo, when I break that old blue seal."

So he said, and sold a hundred, and the price began to break, and before the year was over he had won a goodly stake. He bought back that Steel at 50, then he asked his friends to dine, and with care and circumspection he poured forth the golden wine.

Thus this Looram, Collin Armstrong, "Harry" B. Macdona, too, "Ed" Lefevre, E. R. Chapman, "Frank" Graves, Sidney W. Curtis, "Tom" Hamilton, the seven jolly men and true broke the old Johannisberger hoodoo bottle sealed with blue.

WIFE SUES A. L. J. SMITH.

Seeks Divorce from Brooklyn Real Estate Operator Whom She Accuses of Cruelty—He Denies Charges.

Mrs. Florence Thayer Smith, through her counsel, A. H. Hummel, yesterday made application in the Supreme Court for $5,000 a year alimony and reasonable counsel fees from her husband, Arthur L. J. Smith, a Brooklyn real estate and insurance man, whom she is suing for a limited divorce. His income is said to be about $50,000 a year.

In his statement to Justice Fitzgerald, Mr. Hummel said that although Mr. and Mrs. Smith live in luxury under the same roof, they do not speak to each other. Mr. Smith's actions the lawyer characterized as "the refinement of cruelty."

The complaint and affidavits submitted by Mrs. Smith tell that she was married to Mr. Smith in Washington ten years ago, her husband being sixteen years her senior. Subsequently they moved to 110 Prospect Park West, were they still live; that in addition to developing an ungovernable temper and unwarranted jealousy he drank to excess, and that when under the influence of liquor he ill-treated her. Recently, it is asserted, Mr. Smith cut his wife off from all credit in the stores and otherwise curtailed her money.

Lewis L. Delafield, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Smith, entered a general denial of the charges. He said that Mr. Smith had cause to be jealous of his wife, and had refrained from taking action against her because he wished to avoid scandal. Affidavits of John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Company, and the family physician of the Smiths affirmed that Mr. Smith was not a hard drinker. Mr. Delafield said that until a week or so ago Mr. Smith made his wife an allowance of $1,000 a year for "pin money."

Justice Fitzgerald reserved decision.

MAGISTRATE REBUKES GERKEN.

Policeman Says That Owner of Irving Bank Building Threatened to Have Him "Broke."

Magistrate Ommen fined Frederick Gerken, owner of the Irving National Bank Building, at West Broadway and Chambers Street, $3 yesterday in the Tombs Court and added a rebuke, because of an alleged statement by the prisoner that he would break the policeman who arrested him.

According to Patrolman Ward of the Church Street Station, he saw a crowd collected around the bank building yesterday afternoon and he was told that there had been a fight between Gerken and a man with a wheelbarrow. When the officer interfered, he said Gerken turned on him and called out in a loud voice:

"Don't you talk to me like that. I'll have you broke."

After hearing what Gerken had to say in his defense, the Magistrate said:

"It is always the case with men of means when they are arrested to tell the policeman they will have him broke. I am going to fine you $3. You will probably make a bee line for Police Headquarters to complain against this policeman, but if he gets into any trouble, I will back him up."

AMUSEMENTS.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S LEADING NEW YORK THEATRES

NEW EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. LAST TWO WEEKS. EXTRA MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY. CHARLES FROHMAN Presents MAUDE ADAMS In Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's Play, THE PRETTY SISTER of JOSE. Evenings 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15.

NEW LYCEUM 45th St. & B'way at 8:15. Mat. Sat. & Jan. 1, at 2. DANIEL FROHMAN.....Manager. WILLIAM THE GILLETTE ADMIRABLE CRICHTON.

Walter Damrosch (4 MUSIC RECITALS on WAGNER'S OPERAS) Mondays & Thursdays, Jan. 4, 7, 11, 14 at 8:30. Rheingold, Walkure, Siegfried, Gotterdammerung. Assisted by prominent Concert and Opera Artists. Special Parsifal (complete) Recital Wed., Jan. 6, at 11 A. M. Seats at Lyceum and at Ditson's.

CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. CHARLES FROHMAN presents WM. FAVERSHAM in his greatest success, LORD AND LADY ALGY. Dec. 29th—Augustus Thomas' New Play, "THE OTHER GIRL."

VAUDEVILLE Theatre, 44th St., W. of 6th Av. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN presents Mme. CHARLOTTE WIEHE AND FRENCH COMPANY in the Parisian sensation, JE NE SAIS QUOI

NEW AMSTERDAM 42d St., West of B'way. KLAW & ERLANGER.....Managers. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. Evenings at 8. "THE HOLIDAY SHOW." KLAW & ERLANGER'S Greatest of All Drury Lane Spectacles MOTHER GOOSE. Special Holiday Mat. To-day.

NEW YORK B'way, 44th-45th Sts. KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs. BERTHA GALLAND in DOROTHY VERNON OF HADDON HALL. Matinees This Week To-day & Sat'y. TWO WEEKS MORE. PRICES 50, 1.00, 1.50.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in BABETTE. LAST 3 WEEKS.

DALY'S B'way & 30.....At 8:15. Last Matinee Saturday, 2. .....LAST WEEK..... A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE. Next week—New Year's Week Only. ETHEL BARRYMORE in COUSIN KATE.

VICTORIA Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. FRANK DANIELS in The Office Boy. LAST 2 WEEKS.

PRINCESS THEATRE B'y & 29th St. Ev. 8:00. Mats. To-day & Tom'w. KYRLE BELLEW as Raffles "The Amateur Crackman," and in "The Sacrament of Judas."

MADISON Square, B'way & 24th. Mat. To-day. Irene Bentley—A Girl from Dixie. Special Mats. Mo, Tu, & Wed., 2:30. Bernard Shaw's Play, Candida

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. T'd'y & Tom'w, 2:15. PAULA EDWARDES IN WINSOME WINNIE

LYRIC Mat. T'd'y GRACE Van Studdiford "Red Feather"

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. NEXT WEEK Evgs. 8:15. Mats. To-day & Sat. Forbes Robertson Gertrude Elliott in "THE LIGHT THAT FAILED." MAXINE ELLIOTT in "HER OWN WAY." Seats Now on Sale.

bear, to attempt the ancient bottle by a venture in the Street; with their profits they would buy it and then give their friends a treat.

First of those who swore they'd have it was an operator who just went in and bought a hundred—almost anything would do. But the stock began to tumble, and it never came back to him, and the big man took his losses, left the bottle on the rack.

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AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. 8:10 sharp. Mat. Sat., 2:10. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. CHARLES FROHMAN & GEORGE EDWARDES Present the Parodical Comedy, with Music, THE GIRL FROM KAY'S with Enormous Cast, including Sam Bernard.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat. HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager. MARIE TEMPEST & her London Co., including LEONARD BOYNE. THE MARRIAGE